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1934

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Allen M Agle

AGLE

As one of the prominent and public spirited citizens of Belmont, New Hampshire, Allen Mc Lendon Agle did much to influence the life of that community. Through his energy, foresight, progressive spirit and clear vision he succeeded in establishing an important phase of the city's industrial life, and by his skillful management of men and of matters and exercise of habitual integrity and faithfulness of obligation, he made his way to the front ranks among Belmont's honored citizens.

Allen Mc Lendon Agle, son of John E. and Lulu (Mc Lendon) Agle, was born July 26, 1888, in Albemarle, North Carolina, and died August 23, 1932, in Belmont, New Hampshire.

The educational opportunities offered to a boy in Albemarle were not plentiful, and it was only such schooling as that afforded by the small district school that was open to Mr. Agle. At the age of ten, when most boys are spending their days in school, and at play, Mr. Agle began work in a hosiery mill, and when he reached the age of young manhood, was thoroughly familiar with all phases of the industry.

Eventually a better opportunity presented itself in Portsmouth, Virginia, and Mr. Agle accepted a position with one of the large mills there. He later removed to Mississippi, but returned to Portsmouth, and remained there for several years.

A man of less energy and ambition might have been satisfied with the position Mr. Agle had reached by this time, but when he saw a still greater opportunity, he did not hesitate to leave the South and create a place for himself in an entirely different environment with the Ipswich Mill Company, at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Two years after entering the employ of this concern, he was sent to Belmont, New Hampshire, to supervise some repair work on the machinery in the company's plant at that place. This incident might be termed the turning point in Mr. Agle's career. His outstanding ability and his devotion to the interests of his employers had already attracted the attention of his superiors who promoted him to the position of foreman of the Belmont Mill and

two years later to the still more responsible position of superintendent.

In 1921, Mr. Agle was in a position to reap the reward for which he had long been laboring. In company with Walter F. Duffy of Franklin, New Hampshire, and his brother, George E. Duffy of Worcester, Massachusetts, he purchased the Ipswich Mill Company's plant, at Belmont. The name was changed to the Belmont Hosiery Mills, and Mr. Agle took charge as General Superintendent. Under his able management this undertaking proved a success from the start and Mr. Agle continued as the active head of the organization until the time of his death.

The story of Mr. Agle's career is an admirable lesson to the young man of today who would succeed. Though deprived of the benefits of a higher education, he succeeded, through sheer ability and force of personality, in building up a profitable business and in occupying a prominent position in the business world. He won the admiration and respect of his fellow man. He was consistent in all that he undertook, his keen foresight never failed him and in all

his dealings he was straightforward and without pretense.

Mr. Agle took a keen and active interest in the civic affairs in Belmont and was ever willing to endorse and promote any movement for the general welfare of the community. When the Duffy brothers donated the ground and building for the public library to the town of Belmont, Mr. Agle had the plans drawn and the building was erected under his personal supervision. He also had plans drawn for a new high school building when death cut short his usefulness.

Aside from his interest in the Belmont Hosiery Mills, Mr. Agle was financially interested in the Belmont Community Store, the largest store of the city, and his broad experience and sound business judgment were important factors in the success of that enterprise.

In politics Mr. Agle was a Republican and though not a politician in any sense of the word, he took a lively interest in the affairs of the party. Fraternally

he was a Mason and a member of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Agle was an ardent fisherman and a member of the Isaac Walton League. He was also a member of the Laconia Country Club and the Laurence Grange of Belmont.

Mr. Agle, with his family, was a regular attendant of the Baptist church of Belmont.

Mr. Agle married, January 31, 1914, Anna May Hamel, daughter of Joseph B. and Julia (Towns) Hamel. Joseph B. Hamel was born in Three Rivers, Quebec, and as a child came to the United States with his parents, who located in Tilton, New Hampshire, and in 1885 removed to Belmont. Mr. Hamel has been associated with the Ipswich Mill Company as foreman of the spinning and yarn department for nearly half a century.

AGLE

Allen Mc Lendon and Anna May (Hamel) Agle were the parents of the following children:

(1) Maxine Eltruda, born January 18, 1918.

(2) Phillis May, born May 15, 1920.

(3) Addison Duffy, born January 24, 1922.

(4) Lois Elene, born August 7, 1925.

Wilfrid L. Bixon

BIRON

Dr. Wilfrid Louis Biron, for more than a quarter of a century an outstanding member of the medical profession in New Hampshire and one of the leading physicians of Manchester, was born in that city October 13, 1876, and died there December 6, 1931.

He was the son of Theophile G. Biron and Therese (Frechette) Biron.

Theophile G. Biron was the son of Theophile Biron who was born in Canada in 1826 and moved to Manchester in 1854 to enter the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, with which firm he served continuously until the time of his death.

He married Adelina (Grondin) Biron in 1847, daughter of Hilaire and Adelaide Deschenes Grondin of Pierreville, Quebec.

Theophile G. Biron was born in Pierreville, October 22, 1852, and was but two years of age when his parents moved to Manchester. After completing his education in the public schools, he became an

employee of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. A few years later he decided to return to Canada where he purchased land and developed an iron mine which he operated successfully for a number of years. Disposing of his interests, he returned to Manchester and re-entered the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company as an overseer. After fifty-six years of faithful service, he was pensioned and retired at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. Biron has always taken a keen interest in the public and civic affairs of Manchester. He represented that city in the State Legislature in 1915, organized its first French Republican Club and was one of the founders and the first President of the Canada-American Association.

On September 12, 1872, he married Therese Frechette, born in St. Zepherin, Quebec, July 30, 1854, daughter of Euchariste and Therese (Cote) Frechette.

Theophile G. and Therese (Frechette) Biron were the parents of the following children:

BIRON

(1) Dr. Nazaire E. Biron, born in Manchester, September 5, 1873, a prominent dentist of that city, who has served as President of the New Hampshire Dental Society and the Manchester Dental Society and who is now a member of the Police Commission. Dr. Biron married Eugenie Perreault. They are the parents of Paul, born March 16, 1907, at present (1932) a student at the Temple Medical School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(2) Cyprian, died in infancy.

(3) Dr. Wilfrid Louis, of whom further.

(4) Donet, born in Manchester, February 6, 1878; married Ida Desfosses.

(5) Cyprian, born in Manchester, August, 1880; married Miss Bennett and resides in Charleston, South Carolina.

(6) George, born in Manchester, February 18, 1886; married Mabel French.

(7) Seraphine, born in Manchester, March 10, 1889; married, June 14, 1915, Leo Leblanc, who is a retail shoe dealer of Manchester.

Dr. Wilfrid Louis Biron, son of Theophile G. and Therese (Frechette) Biron, was born in Man-

chester, October 13, 1876, where he died December 6, 1931. He received his early education in the parochial schools of Manchester; was graduated from St. Hyacinth Classical College, Quebec, in the class of 1897, with a degree of B. A. and received his M. D. degree with Cum Laude from Tufts Medical School in 1904.

Upon his graduation from Tufts Medical School, he returned to Manchester where he opened his offices and successfully practiced his profession until the time of his death. A physician and surgeon of prominence, he received many lucrative offers to locate elsewhere, but devotion to his native city prompted the desire to give to it the benefits of his extensive knowledge and great skill. With a keen appreciation of the responsibility and importance of his calling, he was ever eager to learn and practice the latest developments in his field and took several special post graduate courses in Paris and Boston. Essentially a humanitarian, Dr. Biron was beloved by all who knew him and was never too busy to administer to those in need.

Never a seeker of public office, he was, however, greatly interested in the civic life of his city and strongly supported the Republican Party. For a number of years he filled the office of Coroner of Manchester. His unselfish devotion and ceaseless efforts as medical examiner for Division No. 3 in Manchester, during the World War, brought him personal commendation from President Wilson. He served as surgeon on the staff of Notre Dame Hospital and was president of the staff in 1929.

Professionally, Dr. Biron was a member of the Manchester Medical Society, The New Hampshire State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Fraternally he was a member of the Manchester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, member of the Joliet Club, the Manchester Country Club, the Maccabee Lodge, The Modern Woodmen of America, Independent Order of Catholic Forresters, St. John the Baptist and the Artisans. Dr. Biron was a communicant of St. Marie Roman Catholic Church of Manchester.

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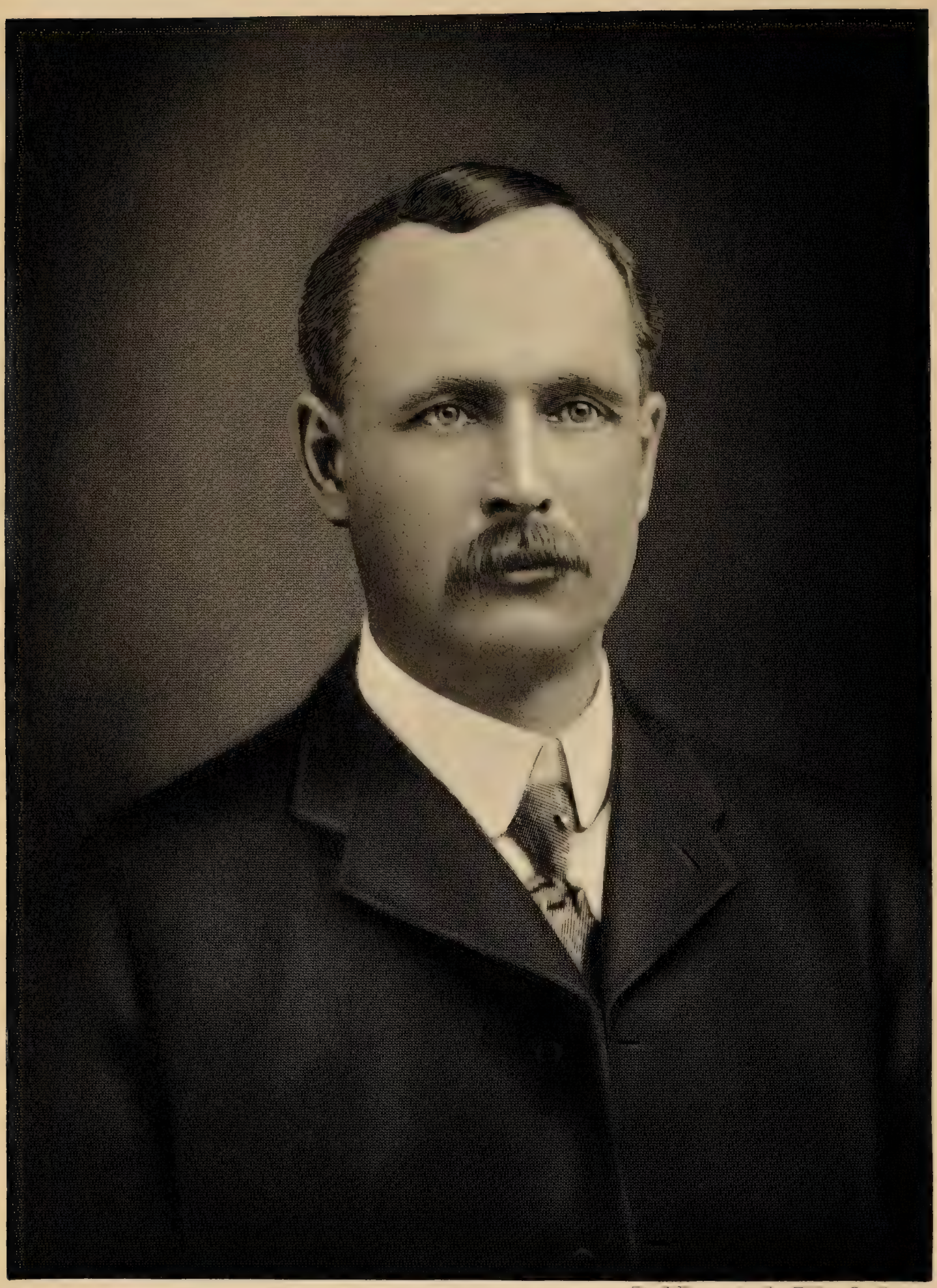
Rosaritha Marcau Biow.

On September 11, 1905, he married, in Boston, Rosaritha Marceau, born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, September 22, 1880, daughter of Alfred and Aldina (Decelles) Marceau.

Dr. Wilfrid Louis and Rosaritha (Marceau) Biron were the parents of one child, Germain Louis Anthony, born July 14, 1906, in Manchester. He was educated in the parochial schools and graduated from the preparatory school of St. Anselm's College, in the class of 1925. In 1928 he completed an investment course at the Boston University and is at present residing with his mother in Manchester.



Steel Engraving by Farley & Conn

Samuel Borst

BORST

SAMUEL BORST, prominent architect and builder of Oneonta, New York, was for more than a quarter of a century, actively identified with the building industry in that city. During that time he built up a flourishing business from a modest beginning and came to be regarded as one of the substantial and leading citizens of Oneonta.

STEPHEN BORST, son of John and Anna Borst, was born March 27, 1838, in Middleburgh, New York, and died February 26, 1908, in Oneonta. He married, September 2, 1852, Martha L. Briggs of Middleburgh.

SAMUEL BORST, son of Stephen and Martha L. (Briggs) Borst, was born in Middleburgh, July 6, 1866, and died in Oneonta, December 31, 1931. He was educated in the public schools and spent his early years in Meredith, New York, where the hardy country life developed in him the sturdy traits, which to a great extent were responsible for much of the success that came to him in later life.

In 1899, Samuel Borst located in Oneonta and

found employment as a carpenter with the firm Briggs & Miller, at that time the leading contracting firm of the city. His superior skill and executive ability were soon recognized by his superiors and in a short time he was promoted to the position of foreman. Mr. Borst remained in this capacity with the firm Briggs & Miller for some time, but having definite plans for the future and being desirous of establishing a business of his own, he formed a partnership with Frank McFee, under the firm name McFee & Borst and engaged in the general contracting and building business in Oneonta. The firm was at first located in the old Metropolitan Theatre Building on Dietz Street, but as time went on and the business grew, the firm purchased the mill and plant of the Woodin Estate on Market Street, where it has since been located.

Mr. Borst was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word. He was an expert mechanic and desiring to excel in his chosen work, he supplemented his practical knowledge with a technical correspondence course in architecture. He soon became recognized as

an architect and builder of outstanding ability and many important contracts were awarded him. Some of his most difficult tasks were the rebuilding of the Oneonta Theatre and the restoration and development of the old Emmons Homestead after it had come into the possession of the late K. E. Morgan. Mr. Borst drew the plans for all the buildings to be erected on this estate and personally supervised their construction. Many beautiful residences stand as silent testimonials to his expert workmanship and architectural ability, and among them may be mentioned the homes of E. E. Ford, W. F. Eggleston, B. H. Morris and Mrs. Dorman Baldwin.

Mr. Borst took an active interest in public and civic matters and though in no sense a politician, he was ever willing to assist in any worthy movement calculated to promote the general welfare. He served for several years as a member of the Board of Public Works and later as chairman of the Board.

Fraternally he was a member of the Oneonta Lodge of Elks, Odd Fellows and Maccabees. His religious

affiliation was with the First Methodist Church of Oneonta.

The story of the life of Mr. Borst is that of a man endowed with qualities far above the average, who by his own efforts, rose to a position of prominence and influence. He was held in high regard and esteem by his associates in business and the public in general and his death was a decided loss to his community.

Samuel Borst married, December 24, 1890, Addie Wolfe of Meredith, New York, and they were the parents of the following children:

(1) Edris Martha, born November 6, 1903.

(2) Anita, born July 26, 1908, married Willis Dana Sweet, Jr., of Binghamton, New York, a son of Willis Dana, Sr., and Emma (Ludwig) Sweet.

Mrs. Samuel Borst is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Otsego County and a daughter of William and Martha Jane (Brandow) Wolfe of Meredith.

BORST

William Wolfe was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Strader) Wolfe.

Abraham Wolfe was the son of Jacob and Margaret (Lepard) Wolfe.

Jacob Wolfe was born in Germany in 1751 and came to this country with his parents when he was two years of age. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner by the Indians and carried into Canada where he was held for six months. He made his escape with great difficulty and reached Fort Plain, where he joined his wife and children. During the latter part of the eighteenth century he came to Otsego County and settled in what is now the town of Oneonta. He married Margaret Lepard, who was born in 1763 and died April 16, 1832. Jacob Wolfe died March 4, 1819. He and his wife are buried in the private burying grounds located on a knoll on the old homestead between the Hamilton farm and the Rhyndes farm, (formerly the old Swart farm) on the south side of the Susquehanna River. A marker has been placed on the grave.

BUSHNELL

Francis Bushnell, the ancestor of the family in New England, was born in England, and was settled in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639, where he was the third signer of the Guilford Covenant. His death occurred in 1646 and his will was proved on October 13th of that year. The Christian name of his wife was Rebecca and they were the parents of six children.

William Bushnell, son of Francis and Rebecca Bushnell, was born about the year 1612, in England, and died November 12, 1683. He accompanied his father to Guilford, where he was a lieutenant in the militia. Later, he settled in Saybrook, Connecticut. He married Rebecca Chapman.

Samuel Bushnell, son of Lieutenant William and Rebecca (Chapman) Bushnell, was born in September, 1645, in Saybrook, Connecticut, and died in 1727. He was the owner of a large farm. He married October 7, 1675, Patience Rudd.

Jonathan Bushnell, son of Samuel and Patience (Rudd) Bushnell, was born in Saybrook,

April 10, 1685. He married March 2, 1710, Mary Calkins.

JONATHAN BUSHNELL, son of Jonathan and Mary (Calkins) Bushnell, was born in 1720, and died March 19, 1801, in Saybrook, where he spent his whole life farming. He married December 9, 1741, Elizabeth Stevens.

NATHAN BUSHNELL, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Stevens) Bushnell, was born July 18, 1753, in Saybrook. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as recorded in Captain Kirtland's Company, Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment, at New London, February 28, 1777. Nathan Bushnell married (first) Rhoda Bushnell, October 20, 1774; he married (second) Esther or Hester Lord, November 16, 1777.

NATHAN BUSHNELL, son of Nathan and Esther or Hester (Lord) Bushnell, was born October 17, 1779. He was a manufacturer of shell combs and a prominent citizen of Madison, Connecticut. He married (first) September 26, 1805, Anna C. Chapman; (second) Mrs. Chloe (Scranton) Judson, a di-

C. S. Burhnell

rect descendant from John Scranton, who came from Guilford, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, and later to Guilford, Connecticut, where he was one of the members of the company that purchased the Guilford plantation from the Indians. He erected one of the first stone houses in Guilford in 1635.

Cornelius Scranton Bushnell, son of Nathan and Chloe (Scranton) Judson Bushnell, was born July 18, 1828, in Madison, Connecticut, and died May 6, 1896, in New York City. His boyhood was spent in Madison where he attended the district school. When fifteen years old he shipped on a coasting vessel and a year later was master of a sixty ton schooner. He sailed for the next five years and saved the sum of $2,700, with which he came to New Haven, Connecticut, and purchased a home. He maintained his residence in New Haven from 1849 until the time of his death.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Bushnell formed a partnership with his brother, Nathan Townsend Bushnell, and engaged in the wholesale and retail

grocery business, which eventually grew to be the largest of its kind in Connecticut.

In 1858, he became interested in the New Haven and New London Railroad Company, which at that time was in dire financial straits. Mr. Bushnell was elected president, and by using his own credit and enlisting the support of other financiers, he completed the road to Stonington, with ferry transfers at New London, and in 1860 began running trains through to New York.

Mr. Bushnell rendered Civil War Service and held membership in Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic. His discharge papers carry the signature of President Abraham Lincoln and of Simon Cameron, then secretary of war.

Before the Civil War, Mr. Bushnell built vessels in a shipyard which he had established at Fair Haven, Connecticut, and here he also built many vessels for the government. He assisted in planning and later built the iron-clad war vessel "Galena" and later

built the "Monitor" from the plans of Captain John Ericsson.

The following is Mr. Bushnell's own description of his meeting with Ericsson. "C. H. Delamater of New York advised me to consult with the engineer, Captain John Ericsson, on the question of the stability of the 'Galena'; this I proceeded at once to do, and on supplying him with the data necessary for his calculations promptly gained the answer, 'She will easily carry the load you propose and stand a six-inch shot if fired from a respectable distance.' At the close of this interview, Captain Ericsson asked if I had time just then to examine the plan of a floating battery absolutely impregnable to the heaviest shot or shell. I replied that this problem had been occupying me for the last three months and that considering the time required for the construction, the 'Galena' was the best result that I had been able to obtain. He then placed before me the plan of the 'Monitor'; explaining how quickly and powerfully she could be built, and exhibiting with characteristic pride a medal and letter of thanks received from Napoleon III. For it appears that Ericsson had submitted his drawing of

that particular craft when France and Russia were at war, and out of hostility to Russia had presented it to France, hoping thereby to aid the defeat of Sweden's hereditary foe. The plans, however, were presented too late to be of service in the war."

Mr. Bushnell risked his entire fortune on the success of the "Monitor." Secretary Gideon Welles wrote him as follows: "Next, after Ericsson himself, you are entitled to the credit of bringing his invention to the knowledge of the department." Another writer, Hon. J. Rice Winchell, said in his memorial of Mr. Bushnell, "Had it not been for Mr. Bushnell's intuitive and instant perception of the masterful completeness of Ericsson's drawings of the vessel; had he wavered a moment in doubt, or had been for an instant influenced by the selfish and sordid thought that his interests in the 'Galena' might be jeopardized by his advocacy of the merits of the 'Monitor', all would have been lost——————there would have been no 'Monitor', there would have been no flower of triumph at Hampton Roads————there would have been no Ericsson honored and sung by every

civilized nation. Also there might have been no magnificent Union stretching from shore to shore under one starry flag over all, from the Lakes to the Gulf."

Eight other vessels of the Monitor type were constructed by Mr. Bushnell for the government, among which were the "Puritan" and the "Dictator." After his connection with the War Department, Mr. Bushnell became one of the organizers of the Union Pacific Railroad and was the only member of the original board of directors that held, from the inception of the enterprise until the road was in actual operation. He then became interested in the construction of what became the Atlantic end of the Southern Pacific railroad, for him an unfortunate enterprise, as it swept away his fortune. He, however, engaged in many other projects and in 1864, he purchased an iron property in Wisconsin, called Iron Ridge, which he later disposed of to good advantage. He was also interested in lead and silver mines near Bingham, Utah, which were sold to English capitalists. Between 1871-72, he built the Masonic Temple at New Haven, Connecticut, which cost more than

$200,000, and he was also the builder of the horse railroad over the great wire bridge between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky.

"He was an extraordinary man, a typical example of American pertinacity and versatile ability. Larger in stature and physical development than ordinary men, he excelled them also in activity and the power of comprehending great things. His youth was such as to develop an inherited strong body, and the influence of his home instilled into his mind the foundation of a sterling character."

His memory is perpetuated in a monument unveiled May 30, 1906, at Monitor Park in New Haven, by the Cornelius S. Bushnell National Memorial Association. Mr. William S. Wells of New Haven, author of "The Story of the Monitor," delivered the address at the ceremony.

Mr. Bushnell was a member of the Howe Street Congregationalist Church, later the Dwight Place Church.

He married (first) July 19, 1849, Emily Fowler Clark, born in 1829, at New Haven, died January

W. G. Bushnell.

10, 1869, daughter of Samuel and Emily (Fowler) Clark of New Haven.

Winthrop Grant Bushnell, son of Cornelius Scranton and Emily Fowler (Clark) Bushnell, was born March 20, 1864, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he died October 23, 1921. He attended the public schools and prepared for Yale College from which he was graduated in the Class of 1888 with the degree of A. B. His term at college was a most commendable one. He was a member of the class crew and was the winner of the Cleveland cup. He was also the business manager of the Yale Daily News and in his last year, was a member of the Yale Glee Club. His activities in journalism and music were sufficient to defray his school expenses.

Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Bushnell entered the employ of the New Haven Journal and Courier, but after nine months' experience, realized that he had made a mistake in the selection of a career. In 1889, he entered the employ of the Edison Company of New York, remaining with this company and its successor, the General Electric Com-

pany, until January 1, 1906, when he was obliged to resign to give his entire attention to the operation and development of properties which he owned or controlled. He was interested in the construction and operation of street railways, and gas and electric light plants in the East, Middle West and Cuba; his operations being uniformly successful. One of the outstanding successful projects engineered by Mr. Bushnell was the New Milford Power Company, a hydroelectric plant of 10,000 horse power, partially completed, situated on the Housatonic River, seven miles above New Milford. He purchased three-quarters of the capital stock, finished the plant, placed it in operation and within a year sold the entire property.

Mr. Bushnell was interested in many enterprises and was the owner of large undeveloped water power, which he caused to be utilized. He purchased the Falls Village Water Power Company at Falls Village, Connecticut, which later was merged with the Connecticut Power Company, of which Mr. Bushnell was vice-president.

He was interested in several Cuban developments,

notably the power plant at Camaguey, which he purchased, rebuilt and enlarged, and later sold to a group of Canadian business men. For many years Mr. Bushnell was associated with the late Alden M. Young of Branford, who was a pioneer in the building of roads for trolley systems.

Mr. Bushnell was president of the New Haven Y. M. C. A. until the time of his death. When he assumed the responsibilities of this office, the Y. M. C. A. was in great need of financial aid and guidance. Mr. Bushnell completely reorganized the organization and soon placed it on a sound financial basis. During the World War, Mr. Bushnell rendered much material aid to his state and country in his work as State Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The quota for Connecticut was one million dollars. In this campaign, Connecticut held first place and raised four hundred thousand dollars above the required million. A large amount of the credit for this is due to Mr. Bushnell, whose untiring efforts and business management made it possible. Mr. Bushnell was also chairman of the Executive Committee of the American

Red Cross and aided them in raising the funds necessary for their work. He was a director of Grace Hospital and a governor of the Yale Publishing Association and was a member of the committee in charge of the 1888 class reunion.

He was a member of the Center Congregational Church of New Haven; the Young Men's Christian Association (president 1918-21); member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers; Yale Engineering Association; the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution; the New Haven Colony Historical Society; the New Haven Country Club (president); Race Brook Country Club; Pine Orchard Club; Waterbury Country Club; Shuttle Meadow Club of New Britain; Elihu Club of Yale; Quinnipiac; Graduates Lawn, Yacht and Automobile Clubs of New Haven; Hartford Club of Hartford; Union League and Railroad Clubs of New York.

Winthrop Grant Bushnell married June 7, 1911, in Cleveland, Ohio, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Levi Tucker and Elizabeth Clark (Wright) Scofield,

of Cleveland, Ohio. They were the parents of two daughters: Elizabeth Scofield, born April 22, 1912, and Ann Cornelia, born January 6, 1918.

FLETCHER

Arms: *Azure, two horses' heads erased ermine, and in base an anchor with cable, or. On a chief wavy of the last, three hurts, each charged with a pheon argent.*

Crest: *A dexter arm embowed in armor, the hand grasping an arrow; behind the arm, an anchor erect, or.*

Motto: *Nec quaerere nec spernere honorem.*

(Burke: "General Armory")

THE surname Fletcher, originally written de la Flechiere, meaning an arrow maker, is of Spanish origin. The family was founded in England in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

ROBERT FLETCHER, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1592 and died in Concord, Massachusetts, April 3, 1677. According to an old family tradition, he came from Yorkshire, England, to Concord in 1630, where he became a wealthy and influential citizen. He held the office of constable by

appointment of the general court for the town of Concord.

Ensign William Fletcher, son of Robert Fletcher, was born in England in 1622 and died November 6, 1677. He came, with his father, to Concord in 1630. He was one of the first inhabitants of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he settled in 1653, and served as selectman in 1654 and as commissioner in 1673. He was a large landowner and his holdings included the land which now comprises the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. A part of his land still remains in the possession of his descendants.

Ensign William Fletcher married, October 7, 1645, Lydia Bates of Concord. She died October 12, 1704.

Samuel Fletcher, son of Ensign William and Lydia (Bates) Fletcher, was born in Chelmsford, July 23, 1664. He was admitted a freeman March 11, 1689. He married (first) Hannah, surname unknown. She died, December 11, 1697. He married (second) June 7, 1699, at Concord, Sarah Bale, who died April 29, 1703. He married (third) December 20, 1708, Elizabeth Proctor of Concord.

FLETCHER

Captain Samuel Fletcher, son of Samuel and Hannah Fletcher, was born in Chelmsford, September 5, 1684. In 1729, that part of the town in which he lived and in which his children were born, became Westford. He married Hannah, surname unknown.

David Fletcher, son of Captain and Hannah Fletcher, was born November 9, 1718. He married Mary Butterfield.

Samuel Fletcher, son of David and Mary (Butterfield) Fletcher, was born in Westford, October 13, 1745, and died in 1785. He settled at Hollis, New Hampshire. He married Olive Wright, January 15, 1771.

Benjamin Fletcher, son of Samuel and Olive (Wright) Fletcher, was born in Westford, November 28, 1774. He married Abigail Kittridge.

Benjamin Fletcher, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Kittridge) Fletcher, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, February 4, 1807, and died in Chester, Vermont, November 3, 1896. He was a carpenter and a farmer. He married, May 25, 1830, Lucinda Davis, of Acworth, New Hampshire.

Benj Fletcher

FLETCHER

BENJAMIN FLETCHER, eldest son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Davis) Fletcher, was born June 4, 1837, in Westmore, Vermont, and died March 17, 1932, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was educated in the public schools and at Crosby's Private Academy. He was only eleven years of age when he obtained employment in one of the mills in Nashua and was engaged in mill work until 1854, when he entered the employ of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company. His rapid progress in the steel works was spectacular and when the Civil War broke out, Mr. Fletcher occupied the important position of master mechanic. He immediately entered the government service for the manufacturing of war materials, and his knowledge and skill proved of unusual value to the Union cause. The steel armor plates, on which the famous ironclad "Monitor" depended in the engagement with the "Merrimac," were made under the personal supervision of Master Mechanic Benjamin Fletcher, who thus played an important part in saving the Union Navy from destruction.

FLETCHER

While a resident of Nashua, Mr. Fletcher took an active interest in the civic, political and business life of the community. He was elected to the common council in 1868 and the following year became president of the board. In 1881 and 1882 he served as mayor of the city and his sound judgment was demonstrated by his economical and progressive administration. He also served as chief of the fire department and as a member of the board of education.

A Nashua writer pays this tribute to Mr. Fletcher:

> "Apropos of Mr. Fletcher's success in public and business life, it is fitting to mention briefly the underlying causes that have been potential in bringing about the result. Being possessed naturally of a sympathetic temperament and understanding thoroughly the needs and weaknesses of his workmen from years of actual experience, he has always obtained and merited the respect and esteem of the many employees that have labored under his direction. The fact was unmistakably evidenced by his election to the mayoralty, when the workmen, without

respect to party affiliations, supported him unitedly at the polls. Always upright and conscientious, he was never swerved from what he considered the path of rectitude and unselfish duty, even when the consequences of his action fell upon himself. As chief engineer his efficiency was manifested not only by his excellent management of fires, but also by his successful efforts in obtaining permanently beneficial improvements. During his term the modern post hydrant was substituted for the old-fashioned underground style so long in use, and to his efforts is the city chiefly indebted for the improvement hydraulic service now offers. By letters, speeches and public exhibitions on Main Street, he proved conclusively the utter inadequacy of the water supply to the city need, a condition of affairs soon recognized by the water company and which they were not slow to remedy."

Mr. Fletcher moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1883 and organized the Bridgeport Forge Company of which he became treasurer and general manager and later president. The company, under

Mr. Fletcher's able leadership, was a success from the start and many of the skilled workmen who formerly had worked under Mr. Fletcher in Nashua, followed him to Bridgeport. In 1886, Mr. Fletcher was one of the organizers of the Bridgeport Rolling Mill, of which he became president. In 1904 he resigned from the presidency of the Bridgeport Forge Company and spent several months in travel throughout the western United States. On his return to Bridgeport he was elected president of the Park City Lumber Company. He was elected trustee of the Bridgeport Savings Bank in 1894, vice-president in 1904 and president in 1906. He attended daily to the duties of his office until the time of his death and had the distinction of being the oldest living active banker in the United States.

In politics Mr. Fletcher was a republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and his last for Herbert C. Hoover.

Fraternally, Mr. Fletcher was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was the oldest living Odd Fellow in the United States and held the office of grand patriarch

of the Encampment. He was also a member of the Seaside and the Algonquin Clubs.

The following editorial is quoted from the Bridgeport Post:

> "When the Federal ironclad Monitor steamed into Hampton Roads on March 8, 1862, to fight the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, the Union vessel which was destined to win that sensational battle depended upon steel armor made under the personal supervision of Master Mechanic Benjamin Fletcher.
>
> "The man who had thus helped to fashion the Monitor and to save the Union navy from destruction died in Bridgeport on Thursday of this week. In the life of Benjamin Fletcher, mechanic, patriot and banker, was spanned 94 years of the nation's history. His death severs another tie between the old and the new, between the struggling Republic of the '40s, '50s and '60s and the great world power of the 1930s.
>
> "Though not a Bridgeporter by birth Mr. Fletcher chose this city as his place of residence 49 years ago. Thus considerably more than half

his life was spent in Bridgeport. Though Mr. Fletcher by enterprise, industry, and ambition had already laid the foundations for his business success before removing to Bridgeport, he chose wisely in making the change. He found the manufacturing facilities of Bridgeport peculiarly suited to his needs as an ironmaster, and built up a highly successful industry of which he was the active head for more than 20 years.

"Mr. Fletcher became one of the trustees of the City Savings Bank in 1894; his connection with that bank continued until his death, making a term of 38 years as trustee and 26 as president. During that period the bank enjoyed splendid growth so that today it is one of the foremost savings institutions of Connecticut — a state noted for the solidity and success of its mutual savings banks.

"Mr. Fletcher's long career as a bank president came after his 'retirement' from business — proof that an active man always finds work to do. He died honored by his colleagues and mourned by his friends and the city which he served."

FLETCHER

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City Savings Bank of Bridgeport, Connecticut, held March 24, 1932, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it has seemed best to Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, in the 95th year of his age, our greatly loved and honored President, Benjamin Fletcher,

"Resolved that we the Trustees of the City Savings Bank while bowing to the Divine Will, express our feeling of loss in the passing of our associate and friend, born in Westmore, Vermont, in the year 1837, of old English stock.

"Mr. Fletcher as a young lad entered the iron and steel industry in Nashua, New Hampshire, and during the Civil War days he had a part in preparing the iron and steel work in the historic "Monitor".

"Coming to this city in 1883, he established the Bridgeport Forge Company of which he was president for twenty years.

FLETCHER

"A life long member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic Organization, his friendly presence will be greatly missed in a very wide circle of friends.

"It was in 1894 that Benjamin Fletcher was chosen a trustee of this bank and his conscientious care for the duties of his trusteeship led to his election as President in 1906. From thence forward, until his death, or for a quarter of a century, he endeared himself to officials and employees of the bank by his unfailing courtesy and kindness. His wise counsels will be sadly missed.

"Resolved that a copy of this minutes suitably engrossed be sent to his sorrowing family and spread upon our records.

RICHARD W. COGSWELL,

Secretary."

Mr. Fletcher married, March 6, 1859, at Nashua, New Hampshire, Parmelia, daughter of Roswell and Laura (Pratt) Ingram and a direct descendant of John Ingram of Boston and Hadley, Massachusetts. She was born April 12, 1836, and died July 30, 1922.

FLETCHER

Benjamin and Parmelia (Ingram) Fletcher were the parents of the following children:

(1) Frank M., born December 24, 1859, died January 25, 1885.

(2) Laura Belle, born April 29, 1864.

(3) Rosalind, born December 4, 1870, married October 30, 1890, Oliver Cole of Bridgeport. They have one son, Oliver Fletcher Cole, born July 5, 1892; married, January 16, 1915, Margaret Wilkes, and they have a son, Charles Fletcher Cole, born May 5, 1916.

GILES

According to Bardsley, an authority on the derivation of surnames, the patronymic of Giles is another form of Egidus, and it is so found in the registers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The surname is an old and honored one in England. During the time of the Rebellion, a branch of the family removed from England to County Wexford in Ireland and it is from this branch that the family hereinafter under consideration is descended.

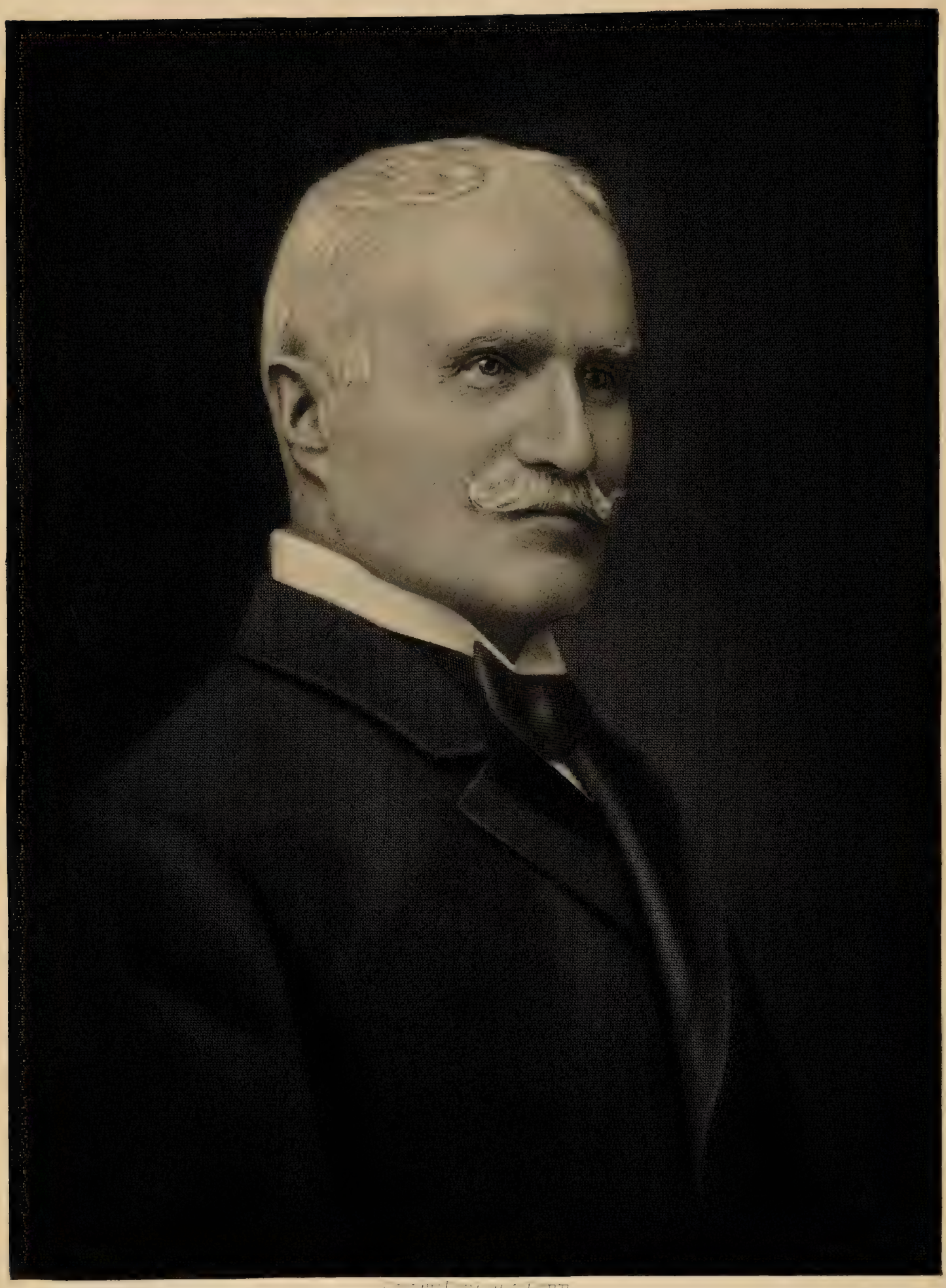
Henry Giles, the founder of the family in America, was born in 1795 in Clone House, County Wexford, Ireland, and died October 24, 1823, in Canada. He came to America in his early manhood in company with his brother William and located in Durhamville, Oneida County, New York. In 1816 he removed with his family to Canada, where he settled in Elizabeth, Leeds County, and engaged in farming.

In his native land, Henry Giles had received the benefits of the teachings of the Church of England and shortly after his arrival in the new land, he became a disciple of John Wesley. He qualified as

a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and frequently conducted service when the "circuit rider" was absent.

Henry Giles died at the age of thirty-two. He married in 1814, in Oneida County, New York, Margaret Jones, a native of Wales, who after her husband's death removed with her family to Rome, New York, where she died.

Henry Godkin Giles, son of Henry and Margaret (Jones) Giles, was born March 27, 1815, in Deerfield, Oneida County, New York, and died January 5, 1879, in Troy, New York. He was educated in the schools of Rome, where he began work as a clerk. Within a few years he had sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account, as a dealer in hardware materials and stoves. In 1858, Mr. Giles moved to Rochester, New York, where he was in the same business until 1860, when he came to Troy and established a foundry for the manufacture of stoves, which gradually grew into a most thriving and prosperous enterprise. For many years it was one of the leading industries of Troy and the name of Giles



Leonard House Giles.

was widely known, being synonomous with quality in stove manufacture. In his later years, Mr. Giles admitted his son, Leonard House Giles, to partnership and the name of the firm was changed to H. G. Giles & Son.

Henry Godkin Giles was one of the leading public spirited citizens of Troy and was always interested in the welfare of the city. He was a regular attendant and a trustee of the First Baptist Church. Governor Stewart appointed him to the office of paymaster and he discharged the duties of this position in a most efficient and faithful manner.

Henry Godkin Giles married June 2, 1840, at Houseville, Lewis County, New York, Harriet House, daughter of Leonard and Louisa (Murdock) House. (*See House Line*)

Leonard House Giles, son of Henry Godkin and Harriet (House) Giles, was born May 23, 1841, in Rome and died February 24, 1930, in Troy. He attended the schools of Rome until he was seventeen years old, and in 1860 came to Troy. During the following year he studied law in the office of Judge

George Gould. This experience was of great value to him when he later became associated in business with his father and admitted as a partner in the firm. Upon his father's death, in 1879, Mr. Giles continued the operation of the plant for some years and in 1900 founded the nickel plating and manufacturing business which he carried on under his name. As the business grew and expanded, it developed into a copartnership with Mr. Rasmus Neilson under the firm name of Giles & Neilson Nickel Works. This enterprise became one of the most prominent plants in the city of Troy and as its active head Mr. Giles enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

He was keenly alive to all matters of public interest and was ever willing to lend his support where needed. The Deeper Waterways Association in which he was especially interested and many other important measures of public interest in Troy received their share of his generous aid.

He held membership in the New York Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution and the Troy Club and was a valued member of the First

Baptist Church of which he was Deacon for many years. His hobby was the collecting of oriental rugs and he became known as a connoiseur and authority on this subject.

As a token of affection and regard, and according to the wishes of Mr. Giles, his entire interests in the Giles and Neilson Nickel Works was left to Mr. Rasmus Neilson, his partner for more than thirty years.

The following editorial from a local newspaper is indicative of the position which Mr. Giles held in the hearts of his fellow citizens of Troy:

> "The names of Leonard H. Giles and his estimable wife are indissolubly linked with a long series of philanthropies and public benefactions of wide influence, and in all of these they have been closely and sympathetically associated. But it is undoubtedly true that an even greater sum of their benevolences is unknown beyond those who have been the objects of their kindly interest and aid. Mr. Giles who has just passed away after a brief illness, although nearing four score and ten years of age, singularly retained an active interest in business, church and social affairs.

He was unusually active in the First Baptist Church, which he served in an official capacity for many years, as did his father before him, and Mr. and Mrs. Giles contributed liberally to the improvements of the church edifice and organ, which were recently re-dedicated. Mr. Giles was also deeply interested in civic, patriotic and historical affairs, and throughout his long life in Troy was a worthy and esteemed citizen whose kindly ministrations and benign presence will be greatly missed."

Mr. Giles married January 20, 1869, Susan Elizabeth Snow, daughter of Captain Henry and Susan Stoddard (Lincoln) Snow of Cohasset, Massachusetts. She was born in Cohasset, October 21, 1847, and died in Troy, April 25, 1872.

Children:

(1) Anna Louise, born February 4, 1870, married Dr. Henry W. Nichols of Chicago, Illinois.

(2) Henry Snow, born February 4, 1872; married June 29, 1910, Ethelind Howe Ripley. Children: (a) Barbara House, born May 1, 1911. (b) Edward Ripley, born November 24, 1918. (c) Ethelind Roberta, born May 24, 1926. Ethelind Howe (Ripley) Giles died May 24, 1926, and

two years later Henry Snow Giles married Elsie Mae Clickner of Wynants Kill, New York.

Mr. Giles married (second) at Jersey City, New Jersey, December 15, 1880, Anna Laurella Clarke. (*See Clarke Line*)

CLARKE

THE patronymic of Clark is derived from the ancient occupational name of Clerke, a title which was given in the early days to those persons of learning who were filling important positions as clerks.

JACOB CLARKE, the founder of the family hereinafter under consideration, was born in Westchester County, New York, in 1742 and died in Haverstraw, New York, in 1793. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and as a member of the Protective Band of Westchester County. The original receipts for monies paid for service in Colonel Thomas's regiment, in the handwriting of Jacob Clarke, may be seen in the Department of Original Documents, in the comptroller's office of the State of New York.

Jacob Clarke married in 1767, Elizabeth Dann, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Dann, of Stamford, Connecticut. She was born May 3, 1750, and died in 1824. The exact place of her death is not known, but it is believed to be in Rockland County, New York.

JACOB CLARKE, JR., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dann) Clarke, was born in 1770 in Westchester

Gaylord Judd Clarke

County, and died in 1843. He married in 1800, Mary Ruckman, who was born in 1779 and died in 1852.

Hiram Jacob Clarke, son of Jacob and Mary (Ruckman) Clarke, was born in 1803 and died in 1891. He was a farmer in Owego, New York. He married in 1826, Rhoda Osborne Reed, who was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1803, and died in 1880.

Gaylord Judd Clarke, son of Hiram Jacob and Rhoda Osborne (Reed) Clarke, was born in Owego, New York, February 25, 1836, and died in El Paso, Texas, December 7, 1870. He grew to manhood on the home farm, but the life of a farmer did not appeal to him. He had a keen desire for an education in which he was aided by his mother and in 1859 graduated from Union College. During the years of his college course, he worked as assistant editor of the Schenectady Star, and as editorial writer on the Troy Daily Times. After his graduation from college he took up the study of law at the Albany Law School and at the same time continued his editorial work.

When his law course was completed, Mr. Clarke and his family removed to El Paso, Texas, which in

that day was little more than a rough and lawless border town. The very odds with which he had to contend in his fight for law and order, simply fired the young lawyer to give the very best that was in him. His noble ideals and his tenacity won him a host of friends and supporters. So well did he hold their esteem, that in 1870, he was elected judge of the District Court of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, which was composed of the counties of El Paso and Presidio. In the discharge of the duties incumbent on this office, he proved that the confidence of his constituents was not misplaced.

Judge Clarke did not overlook the spiritual need of the people of El Paso and founded in El Paso, the Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was called "St. Clement's", in memory of his son. On the original site of this mission the beautiful St. Clement's Church has been erected, and in the church is a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

Engd by Irlay & Conn

Frances Helen Covey Clarke

CLARKE

IN LOVING MEMORY OF

GAYLORD JUDD CLARKE

FOUNDER OF THIS CHURCH

Born February 25, 1836 — Died December 7, 1870

A Just Man and Perfect
Who Walked With God.

This church and the tablet, as well as a fine organ were the gift of the daughter of Judge Clarke, Mrs. Leonard House Giles and his widow, Mrs. Frances (Corey) Clarke. The fine and useful life of Judge Clarke was tragically ended December 7, 1870, by the bullet of a notorious gunman. His memory is beloved to this day and tales of his deeds of just treatment and kindness are often related to the present generation by those of the past.

Judge Clarke married Frances Helen Corey, daughter of Honorable Allen and Anne (Tefft) Whipple Corey. (*See Corey Line*)

ANNA LAURELLA CLARKE, daughter of Judge Gaylord Judd and Frances Helen (Corey) Clarke,

was born in Albany, New York, January 28, 1861. She was educated at St. Mary's Episcopal School and at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Illinois, from where she graduated in 1879. The following year, on December 15th, she was married to Leonard House Giles, of Troy, New York. (*See Giles Line*). Since the year of her marriage, Mrs. Giles has made her home in the city of Troy and there she has taken a leading part in the social and civic life of the community. She has inherited those excellent qualities which made her father an outstanding citizen, and through several collateral lines of ancestry. Mrs. Giles has imbibed those traits of character which were the mainstay of the pioneers of this great country. In all the various interests of Troy's civic activities, Mrs. Giles has taken more than the average interest. She is a member of the Troy Chamber of Commerce and of the City Planning Committee; vice-president of the Young Women's Christian Association; secretary of the Troy Times Fresh Air Fund and treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. She has served two terms as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is

now a director of the State Association. Mrs. Giles has the distinction of having eight ancestors who participated in the Revolutionary War. She is a member and vice president of the Bethesda Home for Aged Women; is one of the founders and a life member of the Troy Women's Club and of the Ilium Literary Club of Troy; a charter member of the Thursday Morning Literary Club; a life member of the National Geographic Society, the American Forestry Association and the American Navy League.

One of her great interests has been hospital work, and in this connection she holds membership in the Renssalaer County Board of Child Welfare and is a manager of the Samaritan Hospital. In church matters, she is prominently identified with the First Baptist Church of Troy and in the charitable organizations of this church, she has been unusually generous. The fine organ which brings joy to its hearers each Sunday is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Giles.

COREY

THE origin of the surname Corey is Scotch; it is of that class known as place names and was originally assumed by one who lived near a "coire", the ancient form of corrie, which according to no less an authority than Sir Walter Scott is "the hollow side of the hill where game usually lies."

JOHN COREY, the first of the name in America, of this branch of the family, was English and through his interest in the silk industry went to France. There he joined with a band of French Huguenots who were sailing from there for America and arriving with them, he settled in Galway, New York. There he built saw and gristmills, which were the only mills in that vicinity. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, John Corey used the eloquence for which he was noted, to interest his neighbors and friends to enlist in the aid of his adopted country. He enlisted in Colonel Van Rensselaer's regiment and at a later date was commissioned a lieutenant under Colonel Jacobus Van Schoonhoven. He married Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Seth Chase, a Revolutionary soldier.

DANIEL COREY, son of John and Elizabeth

(Chase) Corey, married Hannah Allen Todd, daughter of the Reverend Robert and Elizabeth (Allen) Todd. Daniel Corey died at the age of thirty-three.

Honorable Allen Todd, son of Daniel and Hannah Allen (Todd) Corey, was born June 9, 1810, he married Anne Tefft Whipple of Whipple City, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Tefft) Whipple. (*See Whipple Line*).

Frances Helen Corey, daughter of Honorable Allen and Anne Tefft (Whipple) Corey, was born June 14, 1836, in Whipple City, and died October 7, 1914. She was educated in the Greenwich Academy and the Ladies' Seminary at Saratoga Springs, New York. She married Gaylord Judd Clarke. (*See Clarke Line*).

WHIPPLE

THE surname Whipple is frequently found in the annals of history and several members of the family have added luster to the name through their deeds and exploits. One of the signers of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, was William Whipple, who was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1730. Another scion of this old name was Commodore Abraham Whipple, of Providence, who was a leading figure in the naval history of the Revolutionary War. The author of the family genealogy gives the following very interesting account of the derivation of the name. "The family originated with Henry de V. Hipple, of Normandy, of the Vale of Suere, who for his gallantry was granted the manorial estates of Wraxall. He was knighted on the battle field of Agincourt. Leaving Wraxall on account of persecution, the name of Hipple was resumed, which in the time of Henry VII (1498-1509) was anglicized into Whipple."

JOB WHIPPLE, the first of this family herein described, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, March 30, 1749, and died September 18, 1822. He

removed from Cumberland and in 1791 settled and founded Whipple City, now Greenwich, New York. Job Whipple was a Quaker of firm beliefs and was the owner of a fine library, which, when he opened it to the general public became known as "The Washington Library". He owned and operated a flour mill which was the first of its kind in that section, and because of his energy and industry, the little settlement was called Whipple City, which later was changed to Union Village, and finally in 1867 became as it is today, the town of Greenwich.

Job Whipple also installed spinning frames and manufactured the first yarn in his locality. He distributed his yarn among the women of the surrounding villages, where it was woven into the finished cloth. It was a common sight to see the women riding into Whipple City for their supply of yarn which they took home and wove into cloth. When they delivered the finished product, they would often take their pay in yarn from which they would weave cloth for use in their own families.

The business acumen and foresight of Mr. Whipple

soon made it clear to him that there was a future in this industry and accordingly he sent his son-in-law, William Mowry to England for the purpose of observing the methods of the English manufacturers and to become acquainted with the latest improvements in knitting machinery. It was no easy matter to obtain this information as the English were careful to guard their secrets, but Mr. Mowry succeeded in gaining sufficient knowledge to enable him to design and build the machines in America.

Upon his return Mr. Whipple and Mr. Mowry rapidly developed the industry and their venture was the first trial in the manufacture of cotton goods in the state of New York. Their success caused others to try and within a short time many mills were erected in various sections.

Job Whipple was a pioneer and a builder; a man of worth and substance in the community. It is to such men that we of today owe a great debt for the upbuilding of a commonwealth.

It was therefore a most fitting remembrance when, on July 18, 1926, a monument to the memory of Job

WHIPPLE

Whipple was unveiled near the Baptist Church at Greenwich, New York. This was made possible through the public spirit of Mrs. Leonard House Giles, on request of her mother, Mrs. Frances H. (Corey) Clarke, great-granddaughter of the founder. The memorial which in itself is a work of art has a bronze tablet illustrating an early Colonial scene and carries the following description:

> "****** we have come to pay this tribute because of our sense of indebtedness to Job Whipple, the builder, the founder. It is a great thing to found an institution of learning. It is a great thing to found a business, or a church, an industry. But it is even a greater privilege to be one of the founders of a city with its schools and churches and industries, a city out of which is destined to go a great army of those who shall be leaders in the art, literature, commerce, statesmanship and religious life of a nation.
>
> Such was Job Whipple: He was a builder, a founder. He was not content with ambitions that could be realized in one generation. He longed to express himself in generations unborn. The bigger our ambitions the more like God we are, and the more like God we are, the longer we must wait to realize them.

WHIPPLE

This monument with its historical tablet is itself a tribute to those ambitions of Job Whipple that are still working out their destiny in the life of this community, in the life of this church.

Yes, it is well, as this tablet declares in the words of the Scripture to "remember the former things of old." But I make bold to add another, and this for our admonition. It is that word that comes at the end of the roll call of the heroes of faith in the New Testament. It is the one word that will harness the dynamics of this sacred hour and link up our lives with all that is worthy in the life of him whom we honor this day. "God has provided some better thing for us; that they without us should not be made perfect."

WHIPPLE

JOB WHIPPLE

BORN OF QUAKER PARENTS

MARCH 30, 1749

DIED SEPTEMBER 18, 1822

PIONEER FROM CUMBERLAND HILL, RHODE ISLAND

FOUNDER OF WHIPPLE CITY

NOW GREENWICH, 1791

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

DAVID, SON OF JOB WHIPPLE

GAVE THE SITE FOR THE PARSONAGE

OF THE

BOTTSKILL BAPTIST CHURCH OPPOSITE

THIS MONUMENT

IS ERECTED AT THE REQUEST OF

FRANCES COREY CLARKE

GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF JOB WHIPPLE

BY HER DAUGHTER

ANNA L. GILES

JULY 18, 1926

TROY, N. Y.

"Remember the Former Things of Old".

WHIPPLE

Job Whipple married Freelove Carpenter, daughter of Jotham and Freelove Carpenter, of Cumberland Hill, Rhode Island. She was born in Cumberland May 8, 1749, and died February 16, 1834.

David Whipple, son of Job and Freelove (Carpenter) Whipple, was born in Rhode Island, July 30, 1776, and died in New York, July 9, 1883. He married Elizabeth (Betsey) Tefft, daughter of David and Ruhama (James) Tefft.

Anne Tefft Whipple, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Tefft) Whipple, was born in Whipple City, New York, January 3, 1811, and died at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York, September 1, 1850. She married Honorable Allen Corey, son of Daniel and Hannah Allen (Todd) Corey. Their daughter, Frances Helen Corey, married Gaylord Judd Clarke. (*See Clarke Line*).

HOUSE

THE surname House is of that class known as occupational names, and it was undoubtedly originally used by one who lived in a large house or hall. Record of the name is found in the Hundred Rolls of 1273 for Huntingdonshire.

The first record of the cognomen found in Connecticut is that of Walter House, who died in 1670 in New London. William House was among the early settlers of Glastonbury, Connecticut, where he died in 1703-04. His son, John House married in Glastonbury, January 26, 1734, Elizabeth Miller, who is buried in Glastonbury cemetery.

ELEAZER HOUSE, the first in direct line of whom there is definite record, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, September 20, 1759, and died January 30, 1833, in Turin, Lewis County, New York. The journey from his Connecticut home to New York state was made by ox-team and the section in which he settled is today known as Houseville, named for the family that contributed so much toward the establishment of the little settlement or village. Eleazer House owned a mill and built the first hotel

which was called House Inn. In its day it was considered one of the finest hotels in that part of the country and was familiarly known to all accustomed to travel.

Eleazer House married, December 25, 1782, Abigail Hope Mosely of Glastonbury. She died March, 1833.

Leonard House, son of Eleazer and Abigail Hope (Mosely) House, was born in Houseville, New York, August 24, 1787. He was engaged in farming pursuits during his active life and settled in the town of Turin, Lewis County, New York. In 1809, he married Louisa Murdock, daughter of the Reverend James and Anne (Buckingham) Murdock.

Harriet House, daughter of Leonard and Louisa (Murdock) House, was born in Houseville, New York, November 7, 1816, and died February 21, 1910. She married June 2, 1840, in Houseville, Henry Godkin Giles. (*See Giles Line*).

Knapp

Arms: Or, in chief three close helmets sable; in base a lion passant of the last.

Crest: An arm embowed in armor proper, garnished or, the hand of the first grasping by the blade a broken sword argent; hilt and pommel of the second, with a branch of laurel, vert.

Motto: Spes Nostra Deus.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

KNAPP

THE name of Knapp is derived from the word knapp which was originally used to designate a knapp, meaning a knoll or hilltop. This name was adopted by people living near a knoll and shortly after the thirteenth century it was generally used as a surname. The Knapp family has been prominent in the history of Connecticut for many generations. The first settlers of this branch of the family came to Fairfield County and each succeeding generation has produced men who have been leaders in industrial and professional fields of endeavor and who have also taken an active part in the public life of their communities.

NATHAN KNAPP, grandfather of John Henry Knapp, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married Sarah, surname unknown, and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

JOHN KNAPP, son of Nathan and Sarah Knapp, during his boyhood, learned the trade of shoemaker and at an early age established an independent business. He was interested in all public matters and at one time served as captain of a militia company.

John H Knapp

KNAPP

John Knapp married Betsey Hoyt, daughter of Thomas Hoyt, a descendant of a prominent Norwalk family. They were the parents of Charles, Anson, Mary; John Henry, of whom further; and Burr.

John Henry Knapp, an influential and representative citizen of Norwalk, Connecticut, was the son of John and Betsey (Hoyt) Knapp. He was born, November 15, 1825, in South Norwalk, Connecticut, where he died, July 29, 1922.

John Henry Knapp attended the public schools of South Norwalk. His first occupation was that of a hatter, having learned the trade after completing his schooling. He was engaged in this pursuit but a few years when he became an itinerant merchant, a traveler now rarely seen but who in those days was most welcome in the rural districts where, besides much needed merchandise, he brought news of the outside world. He drove two horses attached to a red wagon and carried a large variety of kitchen utensils. Money was not always plentiful and he often bartered his wares for farm produce. The territory

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. KNAPP

FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1882

he covered extended from Long Island up the Hudson river towns as far as Albany and also included the towns in southwestern Connecticut. At the end of three years traveling, Mr. Knapp settled in New York and became employed as a clerk.

In 1860 he entered a partnership with Edwin Ward under the firm name of Ward & Knapp and together they conducted a wholesale toy business on Williams street. They also carried on a retail business very successfully and specialized in baby carriages.

In 1875, Mr. Knapp sold his interest in the Ward & Knapp Company and, having made South Norwalk his place of residence some years previous, retired to that city. He was then fifty years of age and had established a substantial fortune through his own efforts and unusual business acumen. Though he retired from the greater part of his business activities he retained several of his connections in South Norwalk. Mr. Knapp was vice-president of the South Norwalk Savings Bank which office he had held since its incorporation. He was also vice-

president and director of the City National Bank. His real estate holdings, which brought very profitable results, were extensive and at one time he was considered one of the largest real estate owners in the city. In recognition of his ability as an appraiser of properties, Mr. Knapp was chosen by the City National Bank of Norwalk to appraise their properties and for thirty years he guided them in their decisions on real estate.

The love which he cherished for his childhood surroundings prompted Mr. Knapp to remove the house in which he was born to an adjoining lot and to construct the present family home on the same sight, known as Flax Hill.

Mr. Knapp was a man of unsurpassed character and his honorable business dealings stood as glowing examples after which the young men of the community might pattern their careers. His optimism was infectious and reflected in the faces of those with whom he came in contact. He enjoyed the friendship of an unusually large circle of people who admired and respected this courageous man of the

Engd by Finlay & Conn

Julia M. Knapp.

Old New England school who, until his death at the age of ninety-six, exercised good judgment in all his dealings.

In his younger days, Mr. Knapp was a member of the Mohegan Company of Militia and advanced in rank to a corporal.

His political connections were with the Republican party but he did not seek office.

John Henry Knapp married (first) Catherine Rebecca Whitlock, daughter of Andrew and Cornelia (Kazien) Whitlock. They were the parents of the following children: (1) Cornelia who died in infancy. (2) Charles who died at the age of twenty-eight.

John Henry Knapp married (second), October 20, 1880, Julia Grumman, daughter of Josiah and Mary Grumman of Richfield, Connecticut.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Knapp was a school teacher who displayed unusual ability and obtained exceptional results in her work with her students.

She was equipped with a rare intellect developed to its best through years of education begun under the guidance of instructors and continued, by her own efforts, through the reading of books and contact with people. Her keen observation and deep understanding of the important fundamentals of life have made Mrs. Knapp influential in shaping the affairs of various organizations in her community.

Her particular interest lies with the Norwalk Branch of the Boy Scouts of America. To this organization she has granted the use of a part of her estate for camping purposes. Her interest in the activities of young people also extends to the Young Men's Christian Association. All through her long and busy life, Mrs. Knapp has been in contact with the boys whom she has taught and she is ever ready to listen to their problems.

At the present time, the year 1931, she is assisting in the relief of suffering among the unemployed. Mrs. Knapp has offered the use of her home at Flax Hill Road to a group of ladies, representing the different churches, for the purpose of sewing garments once

a week. In this work she has received financial co-operation from the Norwalk Kiwanis Club. Her forethought in offering her services in the making and distributing of clothes to the deserving is but one of her many acts of kindness.

In religious faith Mrs. Knapp is an Episcopalian and has been interested in the Trinity Episcopal church for a period of sixty-five years.

PITMAN

THE patronymic Pitman is of that class of surnames derived from the situation of their residence. Thus the name Pitman was given to one who originally resided in the vicinity of a "pit".

The Pitman family of New Hampshire is of English lineage, three English emigrants having settled there; two in Lee, then a part of Dover and the third in Conway, New Hampshire. It is recorded in Dover that William Pitman, of that place, married Barbara Evans at Boston, November 29, 1653; Ezekiel Pitman or Pitnam was in New Hampshire in 1683; Joseph Pitman, of Dover, in the service of William Tasket, was discharged by the court in 1656 for cruelty to his master. He was killed by the Indians, August 19, 1704. It would seem, judging from early records of the Pitmans' in New Hampshire, that they are descended from a common ancestor, though family tradition has it otherwise.

Members of the Pitman family were among the early settlers in what is now Belknap County, New Hampshire, and have been outstanding in the history of that region as well as in other parts of the state.

Several of them were Quakers, and kept apart from the public records.

JOHN PITMAN was born in Lee, New Hampshire, May 7, 1732, and died in Barnstead, New Hampshire, February 28, 1834. He, with his brother Samuel, settled in Barnstead in 1789.

"His lands which were in the eastern part of Barnstead had not been cleared and there was no public road opened in that neighborhood. He began cultivating his land, one acre at a time, and though the wolves and bears menaced his flocks and crops, and he endured many difficulties and hardships, he triumphed over all obstacles through his industry and thriftiness. A man of stern integrity, he taught his children to be faithful to their friends, charitable to the distressed and honest in all their dealings. He was enjoying good health on his one hundredth birthday and on that day sent for his pastor, Reverend Enos George, who baptized him and partook of the sacrament with him. He felt as though it were the dawn of a new life. About that time he purchased a set of teeth, which, to the people in his neighborhood,

were considered a wonder. He lived to the age of 101 years and was buried in the field where a plain stone bears record of his name and age and from that location has originated the present Pitman Cemetery Incorporation of Barnstead, New Hampshire.

His descendants occupied the old homestead until the fifth generation.

He married, Susannah, who was born in 1740 and died March 6, 1835, at the age of ninety-five.

JOHN PITMAN, son of John and Susannah Pitman, was born in 1770. He died at his father's homestead, where he had always resided, in 1856.

He married Shuah Lougee, who was born in 1780 and died in 1859.

JOHN PITMAN, probably a son of John and Shuah (Lougee) Pitman, removed from Barnstead to Alexandria, New Hampshire, where he was an industrious and prosperous farmer. He was an active member of the Congregational church and a staunch supporter of the Democratic Party.

He married Fanny Miles, a relative of General Miles, retired commander-in-chief of the United States Army. John Pitman died at the age of ninety-seven in Alexandria.

George T. Pitman, son of John and Fanny (Miles) Pitman, was born in Alexandria, August 4, 1835, and died in Barnstead, February 26, 1895. He was educated in the schools of Barnstead. After completing his education he obtained work in a bobbin mill in Nashua, New Hampshire, and later removed to Alexandria, where he was occupied in farming until 1883. In that year he removed to Barnstead and engaged in moderate farming, real estate and the lumber business.

He was a democrat in politics and was interested in all civic affairs.

George T. Pitman married, in 1865, Aurilla M. Brock, daughter of John and Maria (Scruton) Brock of Alexandria. They were the parents of three children: Arthur John, of whom further, Albert and Eva.

Arthur J. Pilman

PITMAN

Arthur John Pitman, son of George T. and Aurilla M. (Brock) Pitman, was born in Alexandria, July 4, 1868, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, July 14, 1929. He attended school in Alexandria until he was fourteen years of age, when his family removed to Barnstead where he completed his preliminary education. He then attended the high school at Pittsfield and the Austin-Cate Academy of Strafford, New Hampshire, after which he finished a preliminary study of medicine with Doctor John Wheeler, of Pittsfield, as preceptor. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1891 with a degree of M. D. and then took a post-graduate course at Harvard University. He received several hospital appointments at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the State Hospital at Tewksbury.

In 1892, Dr. Pitman began the practice of his profession in Auburn, New Hampshire, and a year later moved to the adjoining town of Candia, New Hampshire, where he successfully engaged in general practice. For the next two decades he was the outstanding physician in that locality, as well as, in the

surrounding towns of Auburn, Chester, Raymond and Deerfield.

During 1903-1904, Dr. Pitman did post-graduate work in Boston and New York and in 1912 and 1913 respectively, took courses at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

In 1914, he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery until the time of his death, often responding to the calls from his former field of labor. He was assistant surgeon in Beacon Hill Hospital from 1917-1926 and of Notre Dame Hospital from 1926-1929.

He continued to maintain the offices on the sixth floor of the Amoskeag Bank Building in which he began to practice his profession when he located in Manchester and lived twelve years at 290 Hanover Street where he made extensive property repairs. In 1926, he removed to a more retiring location on the River Road North where he died very suddenly of

angina pectoris at the age of 61 years, survived by his widow, his brother Albert and his sister Mrs. Eva M. Slate.

Dr. Pitman was a member of the Hillsboro County Medical Society; the Manchester Medical Association; the New Hampshire State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was president of the Manchester Medical Association in 1927, and often served as a member on important committees. He took a keen interest in the District Nursing Association and its program for the welfare of the needy and unfortunate of his city.

At Dartmouth College, Dr. Pitman was one of the first members of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity. He was also a member of Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M. of Candia; Adah Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star and Leola Lodge, No. 70, of Candia, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Manchester.

The following resolutions were adopted at the time of Dr. Pitman's death:

PITMAN

From the Manchester Medical Society:

"WHEREAS, the all wise Creator has seen fit to remove from our midst ARTHUR J. PITMAN, M. D., whose privilege it was to serve his fellow men in the noblest of callings, in the alleviation of their sufferings and distress, responding at all times without thought of self;

"WHEREAS, his standing amongst his fellow practitioners was most exemplary, the loss to the community and his professional associates will be deeply mourned by all;

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Manchester Medical Society, and a copy thereof, with our sympathy, be extended to Mrs. Arthur J. Pitman.

M. P. BADGER, M. D.
GEO. V. FISKE, M. D.
JESSE S. BRAGG, M. D.
Committee".

PITMAN

From Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M. of Candia:

"Once again a brother Mason, having completed the designs written for him on life's trestle board, has passed through the portals of Eternity and entered the Grand Lodge of the New Jerusalem and hath received as his reward, the white stone with the new name written thereon.

"And Whereas, the all-wise and merciful Master of the universe has called from labor to refreshments our beloved and respected brother, he having been a true and faithful member of our beloved Order, therefore be it

"Resolved, That Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M. of Candia, New Hampshire, in testimony of her loss, drape its charter in mourning for thirty days and that we tender to the family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in their deep affliction and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

Charles L. Flint
Willis S. Lougee
Alfred N. Sanborn
Committee."

PITMAN

From Adah Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star of Candia:

"Suddenly the dread alarm has sounded again at our Chapter door and brother Arthur J. Pitman has answered the summons and passed with the Boatman, cold and pale, to the better shores of the Spirit land.

"RESOLVED, that our cup of sorrow is overflowing with his loss. We shall miss his pleasant smile and kindly words.

"WHEREAS, we will ever hold in sacred memory his fidelity to friends, his thoughtfulness of the sick and unfortunate, and his true love for home, making it a shining place.

"RESOLVED, We can not really think of him as being far away,

His love, we know, is with us, unfailing, day by day.

"RESOLVED, that while we fondly cherish the memory of this brother, we will not forget those he loved. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved wife, brother and sister who have lost a dear companion. They never quite leave us, the friends who have passed through the shadows of

death to the sunlight above. A thousand bright memories hold them fast to the places they blessed with their presence and love.

"RESOLVED, that his memory will ever remain to the members of this Chapter, bright as the stars.

"RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and entered upon the records of ADAH CHAPTER.

JENNIE U. LANG
CARRIE A. RICHARDSON
WILLARD G. LANG
Committee on Resolutions."

Dr. Pitman married, April 24, 1892, Ida M. Bunker, daughter of Milo W. and Mary E. (Pendergast) Bunker, of Barnstead. (*See Bunker Line*).

Dr. and Mrs. Pitman were the parents of one child born in 1895 and died in infancy.

BUNKER

THE patronymic "Bunker" is derived from the French "bon coeur", meaning, "good heart". This name was given to the original bearer to denote his moral quality.

GEORGE BUNKER, son of Guillaume, or William Boncoeur, or Boncourt, is said to have been a native of Nancy, France, until the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, when he fled to England with his son George.

GEORGE BUNKER was made a freeman in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634 and died in 1658. According to "Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown" he was the largest landholder in the town and one of its wealthiest citizens, his gift of $10,000 to Harvard College contributed materially to the foundation of that institution. He was owner of the famous "Bunker Hill" where there is a tablet erected to his memory.

REV. BENJAMIN BUNKER, son of George, was coadjutor to the Reverend Michael Wigglesworth, the foremost Boston minister of his time. He was one of the earliest graduates of Harvard.

BUNKER

James Bunker, the progenitor of this line in New Hampshire, was probably the son of Benjamin Bunker and was of Dover, New Hampshire, in 1648. He is associated with the history of the Bunker Garrison House in 1694 at Oyster River in Dover, now Durham, New Hampshire.

Dodavah Bunker was born in 1744 and is a descendant of James Bunker. He was engaged in farming in Barnstead, New Hampshire, in 1774. He had eleven children.

Andrew Bunker, was born in 1783 in Barnstead, son of Dodavah Bunker. He married Rebecca Proctor in 1812 and they were the parents of three children: Hollis, Panthea and Andrew.

Hollis Bunker, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Proctor) Bunker, was of Barnstead until 1865, when he with his wife and three children, and other Barnstead people with their families, removed to Illinois; where after the ravages of the Civil War they were lured to that new and vast farming country taking along with them most of their household

possessions and their farming equipment. In 1874 he was in Nebraska and experienced the grasshopper scourge of that year. Some of his family had traveled there from Illinois in a prairie schooner. He returned to New Hampshire in 1884. He married in 1841, Mary Tuttle of Barnstead and had three children: Rebecca, Sarah and Milo, all born in Barnstead. Sarah married John Eyman of Illinois and died in Columbus, Nebraska, in 1879, leaving one son. Rebecca married Erastus Glines of Bow, New Hampshire, but continued to live in the West with her family of five children.

Milo Bunker, son of Hollis and Mary (Tuttle) Bunker, was born in Barnstead, March 8, 1848, and died October 25, 1906. He went West with his parents in 1865 and returned to New Hampshire in 1884.

He married in Harristown, Illinois, February 12, 1871, Mary Ellen, daughter of John H. and Lucy A. (Henderson) Pendergast of Barnstead. She was born in Barnstead, August 6, 1851, and died in Columbus, Nebraska, May 21, 1879. Miss Nancy Pendergast, of

BUNKER

Barnstead, the great-aunt of Mary Ellen Pendergast, was probably the oldest living army nurse of the Civil War. She died in 1910, at the age of ninety years and was never married.

Milo and Mary Ellen (Pendergast) Bunker were the parents of the following children:

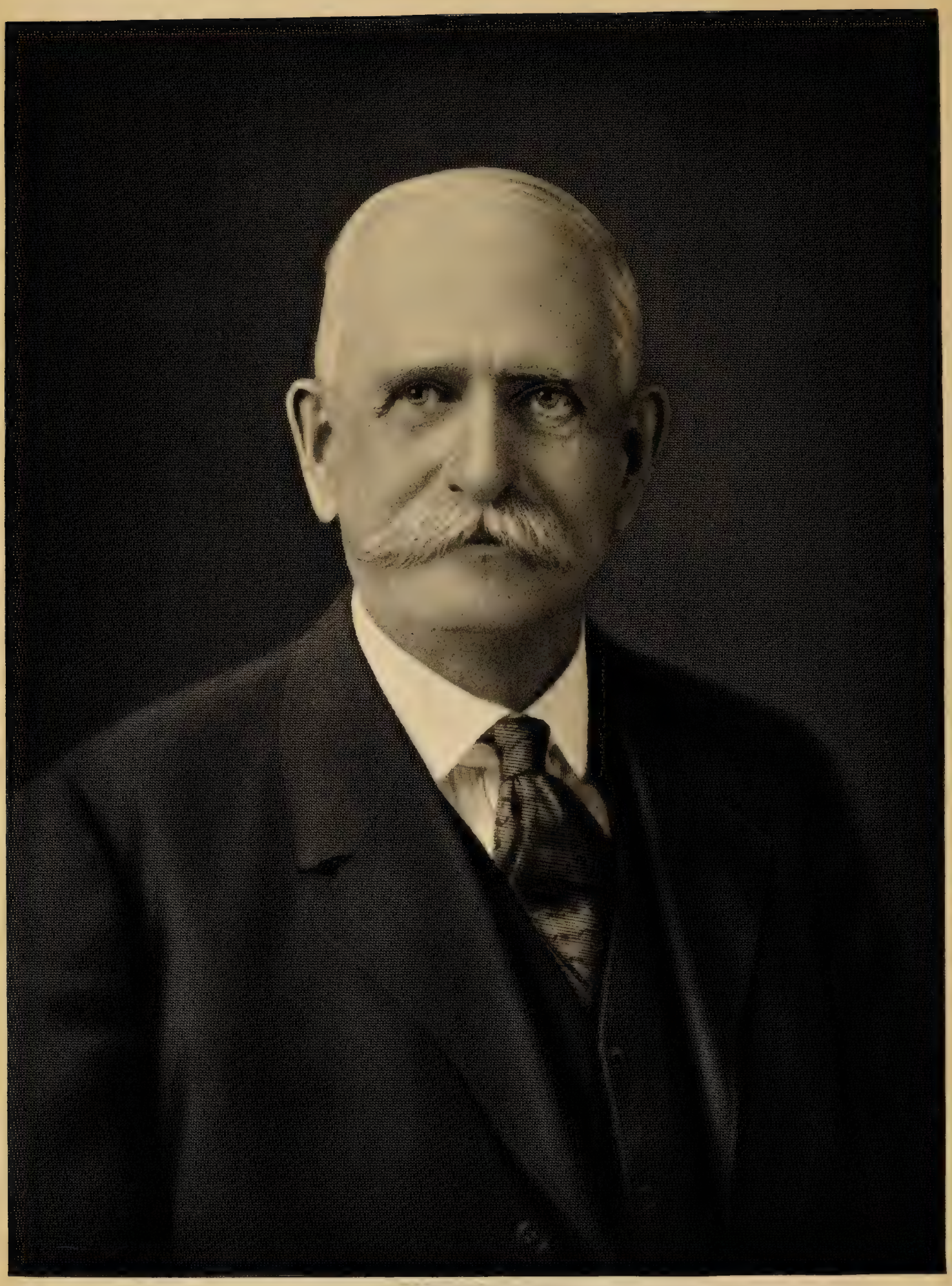
(1) Ida May, of whom further.

(2) Florence, born in Austin, Illinois, February 23, 1873, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 31, 1923. Was never married.

Ida May Bunker, daughter of Milo and Mary Ellen (Pendergast) Bunker, was born in Austin, Macon County, Illinois, January 10, 1872. When she was twelve years of age, her father and grand-parents returned to Barnstead. She had completed her education in these schools at the age of sixteen and began teaching in the district schools of Barnstead. She taught two years before she attended Plymouth Normal for one year, after which she again taught in Barnstead until she was married in 1892.

She became a member of Adah Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star of Candia, New Hampshire, in 1895 and was Worthy Matron of this Chapter in 1901-1902 and Grand Martha in 1902. She is an active member of the First Congregational Church of Manchester.

Ida May Bunker married, April 24, 1892, Arthur J. Pitman, M. D. (*See Pitman Line*).



Arthur J. Gillman

SILLIMAN

The best asset in any community is its strong men, men of honor and integrity. In the little village of Moodus, Connecticut, there were several such men and notable among them was Arthur J. Silliman, who was known to all his fellow citizens for his upright life, strong common sense and moral worth. He achieved success, not by accident, but by the constant application of effort and by the continued practice of thrift.

Mr. Silliman was born March 24, 1855, in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, and died February 13, 1929, in Moodus, Connecticut. He was the son of Martin E. and Laura (Silliman) Sheldon. His mother died when he was a small child, and he came to live in the home of his uncle, Jared Silliman of Moodus. He became known by the name of Silliman and later in life legally adopted the name. His uncle died when he was fifteen years old and he went to live with the late Judge Albert E. Purple.

His education was obtained in a private school, conducted by the Reverend Silas W. Robbins, of Moodus, a well-known school of its day. Mr. Silli-

man then attended the Academy at Essex, Connecticut, and completed his education at the Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

Returning to Moodus, he obtained a position as clerk in the general store kept by L. D. F. Gates & Company, and during this period served as Assistant Postmaster. He then entered the employ of the man who was destined to play a very important part in the formation of his future career, Judge Albert E. Purple. The latter was the owner of the mills known as the Undine Twine Mills and there the young man Silliman went to work as clerk. From the very beginning, he applied himself diligently to the task in hand and it was but a short time before he had proven himself worthy of a better position and more responsibility.

In due course this was given to him and he was appointed superintendent of the mills. Mr. Silliman continued to make his home with Judge Purple, until the death of the latter, February 26, 1924, and the two men were inseparable companions.

They formed a partnership and opened a general store under the firm name of Purple & Silliman, and this continued throughout their lives. Gradually more and more of the business detail and management of the business was turned over to Mr. Silliman, who assumed the burden and responsibility and relieved the older man of many cares. He was rewarded for his faithful performance of these duties by frequent promotions and at the death of Judge Purple inherited practically the entire estate. He continued to carry on as before until 1926 in which year the business was incorporated as The Undine Twine Mills, Inc., and Mr. Silliman was made president of the company. From this time he relinquished the active management of the business and gave his attention mainly to supervision.

It is always true that a man who shows himself to be efficient and capable in matters of business is often called upon to assume civic responsibilities. So it was with Mr. Silliman. He served in several public offices and was Assessor and Tax Collector of the town. In 1885, he was chosen as representative to

the Legislature from East Haddam, Connecticut. In 1888, when the town of East Haddam organized a Public Library, Mr. Silliman was chosen Treasurer of the institution and held this office until his death.

He had a very keen mind, and was well versed in financial matters. His advice was frequently sought and many can testify to the timely help that was often given. His kindly nature made him beloved by all; he was known to every man, woman and child in the community and he had a word of cheer for all. He was president of the New England National Bank and of the Moodus Savings Bank, and in this capacity has helped many a deserving young man to better himself for the future.

He had a true public spirit and could always be relied upon to aid in any way those measures which tended toward the general welfare. At his death, several public bequests made by Mr. Silliman give further proof of this public spirit. Among these bequests were: To the Nathan Hale High School, $400,000; to Wesleyan University, $50,000; to Middlesex Hospital, $50,000; to East Haddam Li-

brary and Reading Room Association of Moodus, $25,000.

The following tribute to Mr. Silliman appeared in the Connecticut Valley Advertiser, a Moodus publication and written by one who knew him well, it seems particularly appropriate to be quoted here.

> "Personally, Mr. Silliman was one of the kindest hearted of men, and it can be truly said of him that he had not an enemy in the world. He was particularly careful never to offend any one. Unostentatious in manner, quiet in disposition, he was a man who had a friend in every acquaintance. His wealth did not elevate him above his fellows. Devoid of all display, he died as he lived, a commonplace man, never saving his health or strength to do a favor for rich or poor, and he was a friend to everybody and everybody was his friend. He was faithful to every trust, efficient in every service. His familiar figure will be missed about the village, and his death will be sincerely mourned."

Sisson

Arms: Per fesse embattled or and azure, three griffins' heads erased counterchanged.

Crest: A griffin's head erased or.

Motto: Hope for the best.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

SISSON

THE surname of Sisson was probably derived from Soisson, a province of France. It is believed that the progenitor of this family in England came to Britain with William of Normandy. The names of Johannes Sisson, Robertus Cisson, Henricus Sisson, Thomas Cysson and William Cisson are found in the poll tax returns of Howdenshire (Yorkshire) of 1739. Sisson is a name prominently identified with the history of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

RICHARD SISSON, the immigrant ancestor, was born in 1608 at England and died in 1684 at Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1653. On July 6, 1658, he purchased from William Hall one three-hundredth of the island of Quononoquett (Conanicut) and one three-hundredth of Dutch Island, both of which he sold in 1660. In 1667 he served on the grand jury, being then of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where he was one of the leading men of his community and took an active part in public life. In 1671 he was a surveyor of highways. His will was dated October 18, 1683, and was proved,

February 26, 1684. His estate amounted to £600, 19d and included one Indian servant, valued at £10 and one negro servant valued at £28.

Richard Sisson married Mary (surname unknown) who died in 1692.

George Sisson, son of Richard and Mary Sisson, was born in 1644 and died, September 7, 1718. In 1667 he went to Dartmouth with his father, remained there a few years and finally returned to Portsmouth. In 1671 he was on the grand jury at Dartmouth and was also on a committee to view the damage sustained by the Indians by the horses and dogs of the English. It was in this year that he sold property in Portsmouth for three-eights of one share in Dartmouth. In 1684 he served as juryman and on June 24, 1687, was appointed administrator of his brother John's widow, Mary. In 1687 he was also constable, in 1688 grand juryman, was deputy in 1690, 1702, 1705 and 1707 and justice of the peace in 1703. His will was dated August 20, 1718, and included an estate of £451, 18s, 8d, and the homestead which he gave to his eldest son, Richard. This

property was located in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and has descended from father to son to the present generation.

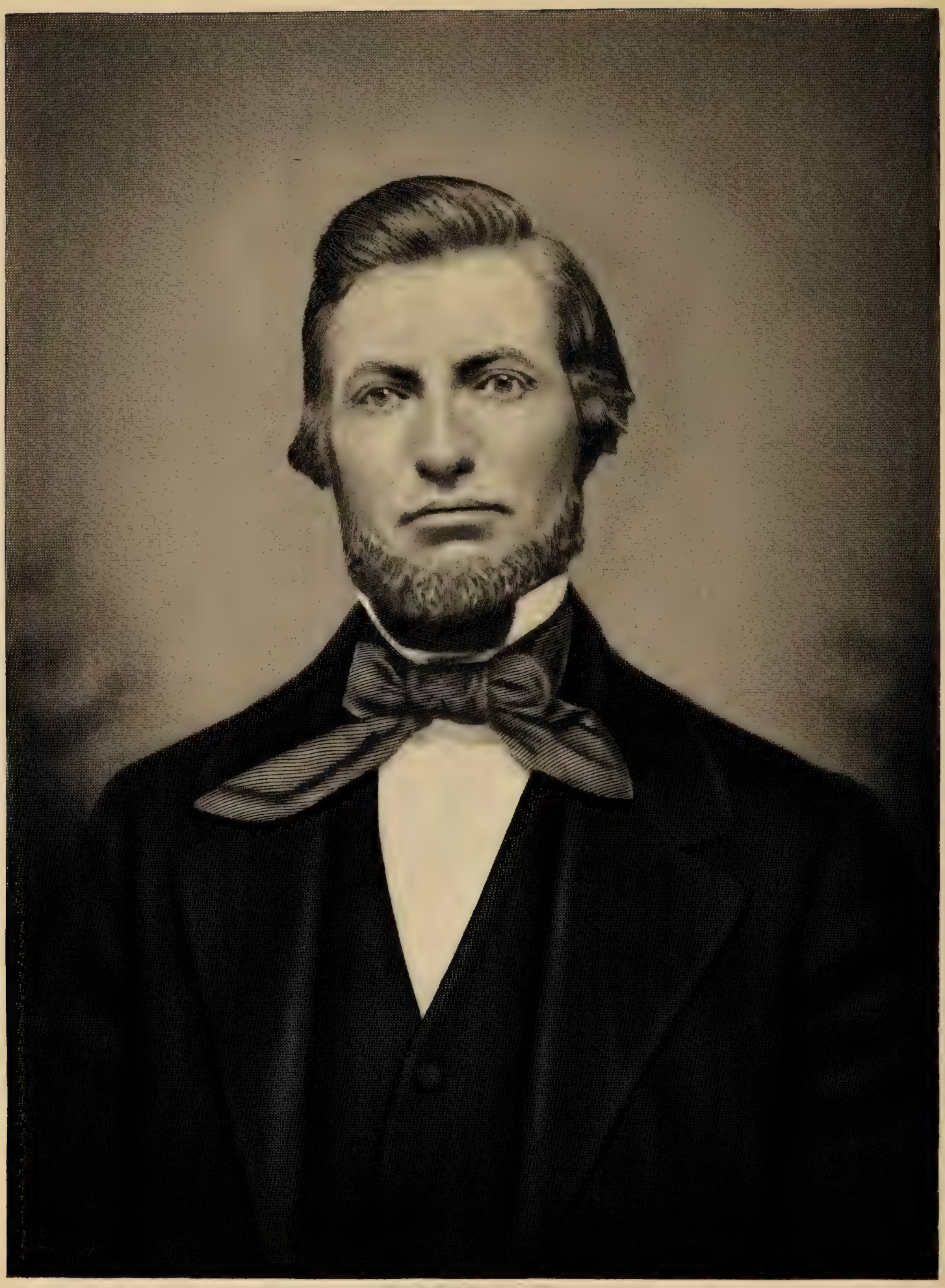
George Sisson married Sarah Lawton, daughter of Thomas Lawton. She died July 5, 1718.

THOMAS SISSON, son of George and Sarah (Lawton) Sisson, was born, September 10, 1686, and died in 1775. He spent the greater part of his life in Newport on the property willed him by his father.

Thomas Sisson married Jane (surname unknown). She died in 1758.

WILLIAM SISSON, son of Thomas and Jane Sisson, was a prosperous farmer and well known resident of Stonington, Connecticut, where he married. His wife's name is not on record.

JONATHAN SISSON, son of William Sisson, was born May 2, 1753, and died December 8, 1833. He served in the Revolutionary War and his commission is now owned by one of his descendants. About 1800, Jonathan Sisson removed to Lyme, Connecticut,



Charles Frederick Sisson

where he became the owner of a farm and operated it in conjunction with a grist and saw mill. He was one of the most progressive and prosperous citizens of the town.

Jonathan Sisson married Elizabeth Bliven who died, October 9, 1842.

JONATHAN SISSON, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Bliven) Sisson, was born in 1779.

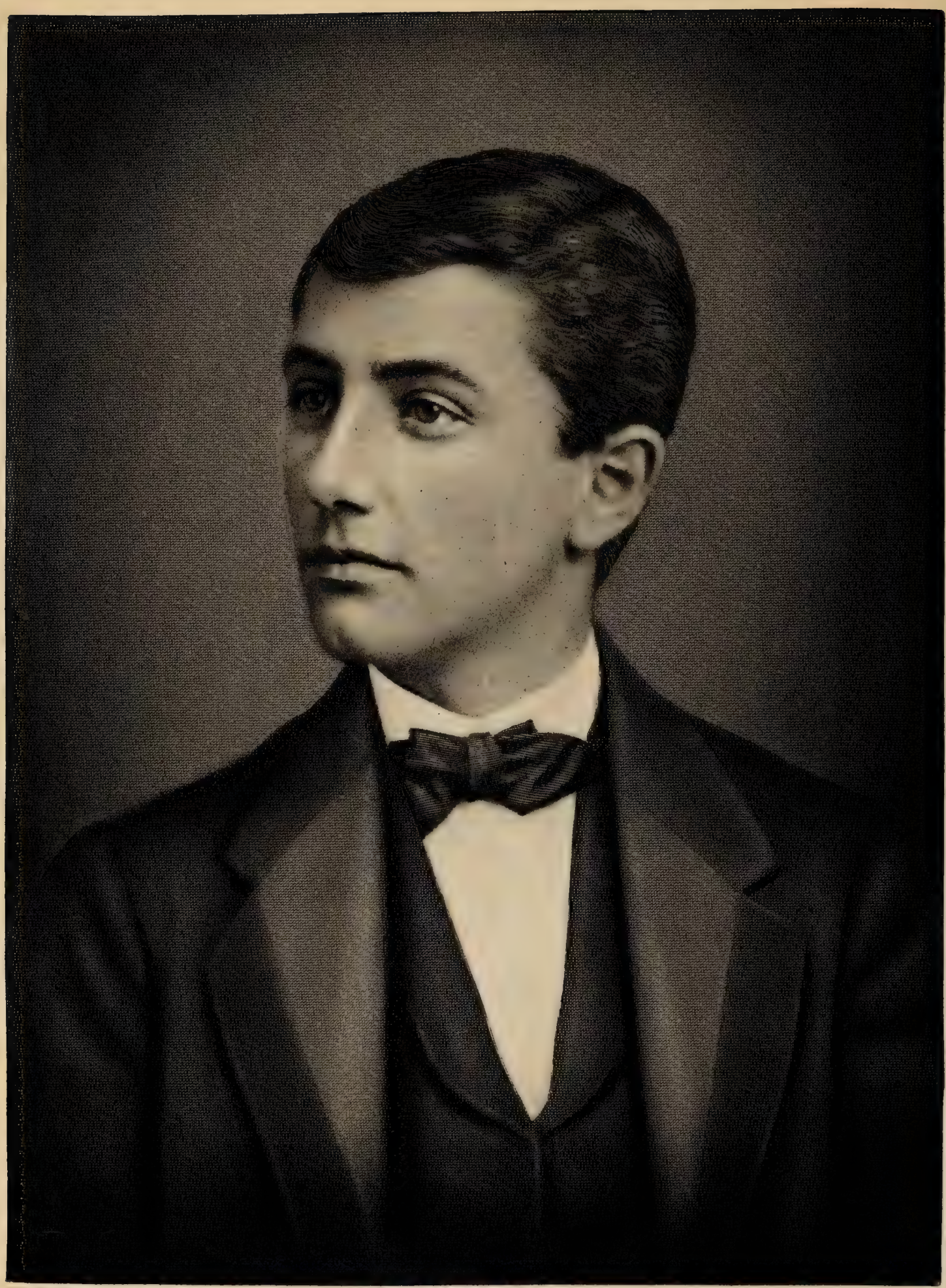
CHARLES FREDERICK SISSON, son of Jonathan Sisson, was born, December 7, 1815, in East Haddam, Connecticut, and died, May 28, 1863. After attending the schools of his native town he followed the sea for many years and was known as Captain Sisson. In the latter part of his life he settled in Moodus, Connecticut, and became a merchant and a most successful manager of the "Old Purple Store". The store stood for many years as a land mark and was finally destroyed by fire in 1906.

Mr. Sisson was a citizen of the highest type and was keenly and actively interested in all civic affairs; he was ever ready and willing to assume his share

of responsibility in matters pertaining to the public welfare. He was a staunch Republican and supported their platform from the time he attained his majority. Mr. Sisson was a member of the Baptist Church to which he contributed freely of his time and money.

Charles Frederick Sisson married, February 13, 1842, Louisa Jane, daughter of Asher and Sarah (Paddock) Roberts. She was born January 29, 1819, in East Haddam and died, April 2, 1898, in Moodus.

Charles Frederick and Louisa Jane (Roberts) Sisson were the parents of the following children: (1) Louisa Jane, born June 16, 1843, died October 23, 1843. (2) Fanny Roberts, born March 15, 1846, died January 26, 1924; married James D. Balen. (*See Balen Line*). (3) Charles Henry, born February 13, 1847, died December 8, 1850. (4) Frederick William, of whom further. (5) Sarah Selina, born July 13, 1851, died August 28, 1901. (6) Charles, born February 27, 1853, died May 28, 1863. (7) Henry, born May 4, 1855, died



Frederick William Sisson

1865

THE HEMLOCKS, MOODUS, CONN.

BUILT BY RANSOM WHITMORE 1816

September 9, 1855. (8) Allen, born August 4, 1859, died January 7, 1894.

Frederick William Sisson, son of Charles Frederick and Louisa Jane (Roberts) Sisson, was born November 26, 1849, in Moodus, Connecticut, where he died November 6, 1930.

He attended the public schools of Moodus and furthered his studies at the Suffield Literary Institute and the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, thus acquiring a liberal education. He then learned the mechanic's trade, an occupation he followed most successfully for many years.

In 1887, Frederick William Sisson and his sister, Fanny Roberts, took over the old Sisson homestead, known as "The Hemlocks". Mr. Sisson was greatly interested in the development of this farm. He was a true New England character, a worthy descendant of his sturdy and self-reliant ancestors who belonged to the type that has been fittingly described as the backbone of the Nation. He was one of the leading citizens of Moodus and always receptive and willing to do his part when consulted on matters pertaining

to the general welfare of the town. "He had a sunny genial disposition with a keen sense of humor and a ready wit and withal, was a kindly obliging neighbor with many friends." He was an enthusiastic numismatist and made a study of rare and ancient coins of which he had a large collection.

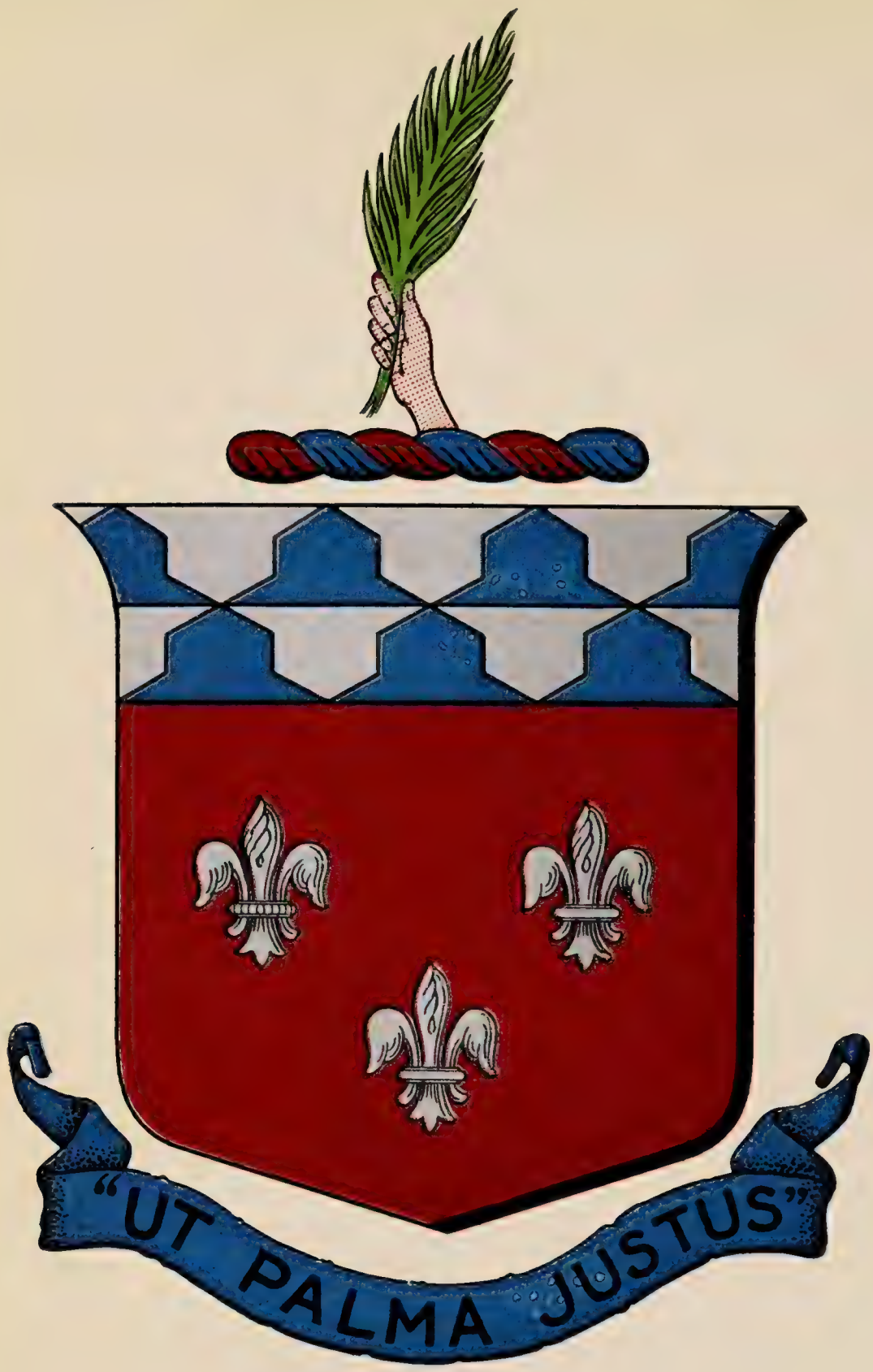
He was a member of the Baptist Church for many years and was in reality one of the pillars of the church, serving on its Board of Trustees until the time of his death. His political affiliations were with the Republican party.

Mr. Sisson lived the most of his life in his native town and the influence of his personality on the activities of Moodus will be retained during future years.

Frederick William Sisson married, April 26, 1874, Agnes Grimes Palmes. (*See Palmes Line.*)

Frederick William and Agnes Grimes (Palmes) Sisson were the parents of the following children: (1) Agnes Palmes, born November 16, 1874. (2) Charles Frederick, born October 29, 1876; married

April 7, 1897, Myrtle Brainard. Daughter, Hazel E. (3) Bessie Louise, born September 7, 1878; married in 1900, Clarence Sheldon Hastings, who died January 9, 1922. Children: (i) Earldine Hastings, born February 23, 1901. (ii) Clarence Sisson, born April 1, 1904. (4) Oliver William, born September 7, 1878; married (Mrs.) Leonora Miller. Children: (i) Leslie, born October 2, 1919. (ii) Irving, born March, 1923. (iii) and (iv) Twins, Raymond and Roland, born May, 1929. (5) Harold Allen, born July 15, 1883; married December 12, 1907, Georgia Sarane Stillman of Essex, Connecticut. Children: (i) Elizabeth Stillman, born in Essex, March 14, 1909; married Willard William Damm, April 20, 1929. (ii) Sarane Louise, born December 25, 1910, in Essex. (iii) Barbara Palmes, born May 18, 1913, in Essex. (iv) Harold Allen, Jr., born July 29, 1917, in Springfield, Massachusetts.



Palmes

Arms: Gules, three fleur-de-lis argent, a chief vaire.

Crest: A hand holding a palm branch proper.

Motto: Ut Palma Justus.

(Burke: "American Armory.")

PALMES

THE Palmes family in America is descended from the English family of Palmes, of Naburn, County York, where the ancestral estate was passed from sire to son from the year 1226. The family in America was founded by Edward Palmes, who came to this country in 1658, and settled in New London, Connecticut. The name of Palmes is often found in the early annals of New London, which indicates that all who bore it were men of standing and character in the community and prominent in its business life and public affairs.

MAJOR EDWARD PALMES, son of Andrew Palmes, was born in Sherborn, Hampshire, England, about 1638, and died at Nahantic, Connecticut, March 2, 1715. He came to America with his brother Guy in 1658 and they first located in New Haven, Connecticut, where together they engaged in trade. In 1660 Edward Palmes removed to New London, Connecticut. He was a highly respected and a leading citizen of the town. He was considered a wealthy man for those days, having acquired large holdings of real estate. An early record states that he was "one of

the greatest managers of men and public affairs then living in the Connecticut Colony." He became very intimate with Governor Winthrop, whose daughter Lucy he afterwards married, and the Governor appointed him his chief of staff. He was sent to England several times on important missions for the Colonies and served under many appointments for the Crown, showing the esteem in which he was held by those in power.

Major Edward Palmes married (1) Lucy, daughter of Governor John and Elizabeth Winthrop; and (2), in January, 1678, Sarah, widow of Captain John Davis, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Andrew Palmes, son of Major Edward and Sarah (Davis) Palmes, was born, October 1, 1682, in New London, Connecticut, and died there June 19, 1721. He graduated from Harvard College in 1703 and inherited the bulk of his father's large estate.

Andrew Palmes married, June 4, 1712, Elizabeth. She died November 8, 1733.

PALMES

Bryan Palmes, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Palmes, was born, November 7, 1714, in New London, Connecticut, and died there, April 12, 1756. He married Sarah (Savell) Way, widow of Thomas Way, and daughter of John and Sarah Savell of New London. She was baptised, October 16, 1717.

Samuel Palmes, son of Bryan and Sarah (Savell) Way Palmes, was born May 6, 1755, in New London, Connecticut, and died June 23, 1849, in East Haddam, Connecticut. He, with his twin brother, Andrew, served their country in the war of the Revolution and both discharged their duties in a way most creditable to the Palmes name. At the close of the war, Samuel settled in East Haddam, where for many years he followed his trade of saddler and trunk maker. He was a highly respected, law abiding citizen, with a country-wide reputation for skill at his trade.

Samuel Palmes married, September 2, 1781, Mary Foster. She was born in 1756, in Sag Harbor, New York, and died, December 3, 1824, in East Haddam,

Connecticut. Samuel and Mary (Foster) Palmes were the parents of a large family of children, several of whom won important positions in the business world.

Guy Palmes, son of Samuel and Mary (Foster) Palmes, was born April 16, 1782, in East Haddam, Connecticut, and died there, August 3, 1878. Throughout his long life he was a resident of East Haddam where he followed the tanning trade, and where he was considered one of the leading citizens. He was an honest, upright man who won not only the respect but the affection of all who knew him. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Guy Palmes married, September 22, 1812, Silence, daughter of Elijah and Rhoda (Harvey) Hungerford, of East Haddam. She was born May 5, 1791, and died February 3, 1866.

Oliver Palmes, son of Guy and Silence (Hungerford) Palmes, was born January 20, 1818, in East Haddam, Connecticut, and died there, April 23, 1897. He owned a farm located in that place and carried on his father's business of tanning.

PALMES

Oliver Palmes married, March 17, 1845, Eliza Jane Clark of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, who was born March 17, 1823, and died April 22, 1902. Their daughter, Agnes Grimes Palmes, was born October 7, 1849, and married Frederick William Sisson. (*See Sisson Line.*)

Jas. D. Balen

BALEN

PETER BALEN, the progenitor of this family in America, was a native of Holland. He settled in New York State and became a sheriff of Bergen County. He married Helen Coope.

PETER BALEN, son of Peter and Helen (Coope) Balen, was born in New York, and married Anna Maria Dunlap, daughter of James and Eliza (Bancker) Dunlap, who on her maternal side was a grand-daughter of Adrian and Ann Bancker. She was born in New York City and died in 1883. Peter Balen died in 1881.

JAMES DUNLAP BALEN, son of Peter and Anna Maria (Dunlap) Balen, was born in New York City, September 20, 1834, and died February 25, 1915. He attended the schools of New York City and in 1855 graduated from Harvard Law School. He practiced law and also became interested in newspaper work. Later he became engaged in manufacturing at Ulster County, New York.

In 1863 Mr. Balen removed to Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and accepted the position as

superintendent of the Riverside Company. He remained there several years and acquired much valuable experience. Possessed in an unusual degree with business acumen, Mr. Balen forsook his career as a lawyer that he might give his entire attention to manufacturing. He was in business at various times in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in Bay City, Michigan. A progressive business man, keenly alert to every trend of modern progress, he achieved success in whatever he undertook. He retired from active business in 1877 to enjoy a well earned leisure and in 1886 settled in Moodus at "The Hemlocks" where he spent the remaining years of his life.

In politics Mr. Balen was a Republican and a leader among his fellow citizens in Moodus. Through his travels and experiences he had become equipped to direct affairs to the best interests of all. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order and of Middletown Lodge, No. 771, B. P. O. E. He was a cultured and educated gentleman and the owner of a large private library.

Mr. Balen was among the first to enlist in the

Northern Army in April, 1861, and was a member of the 20th New York State Militia. He rose to the rank of captain of Company 1 which company was later changed to the 80th. During his term of service Captain Balen was in command of the camp at Alexandria, Virginia, and was Infantry Captain of fifteen thousand men.

James Dunlap Balen married, October 17, 1871, Mrs. Fanny Roberts (Sisson) Fraser, daughter of Charles Frederick and Louisa Jane (Roberts) Sisson, and widow of John Fraser of Bay City, Michigan. (*See Sisson Line.*)

Mrs. Balen was one of the most beloved residents of Moodus and was well known to practically all in that town. Upon her death, the local paper carried an eulogy to the memory of one whose passing was universally felt. An excerpt of the eulogy is given herewith:

> "Mrs. Balen was charitable in thought and deed to a marked degree. She was talented in many ways, and spoke three or four different languages, but the greatest of all was her love for home

talents; she loved her home and was a homekeeper in its true sense. She was a brush artist of some merit, successful in floral culture of all kinds including orchids, and was happy among her flowers, of which she had many varieties and the fruits of her efforts were gladly and generously given by her to a great many friends and acquaintances. She had read and traveled much, including three years in the European continent, and was an interesting conversationalist. She was, taken all in all, a somewhat remarkable woman, and her passing is much regretted, particularly by those favored with her acquaintance.

"Her natural ability along artistic lines combined with several years of artistic study gave Mrs. Balen a wide knowledge of paintings, as well as the gift of judgment between the genuine and the spurious."

James Dunlap and Fanny Roberts (Sisson) Balen were the parents of a son, James Allen, of whom further.

James Allen Balen was born May 9, 1888, and died as the result of an automobile accident, May

29, 1921. He received his education at Wilbraham Academy and Springfield Polytechnic Institute. He was engaged in the insurance business in Bay City, Michigan, and during the World War was in the service of his country. He was a young man of great promise and a member of the Bay City Lodge of Elks.

Spear

Arms: Argent, a thistle with three heads stalked and leaved vert, flowered gules.

Crest: A dolphin haurient devouring a fish proper.

(Burke: "General Armory")

Steel Engraving by Finley & Conn

William O. Spreer

SPEAR

THE story of the career of William Clarence Spear of Manchester, New Hampshire, a pioneer in the automotive field, is that of a man endowed with qualities far above the average. It can always be said that there is a twofold reason for properly recording the achievements of outstanding men, whose years of accomplishment have contributed to the moulding of events during their own time; one being that we owe to their memory a debt of gratitude and the other that their records should be preserved as an example for the benefit of others.

WILLIAM CLARENCE SPEAR, son of John C. and Rebecca (Speer) Spear, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 7, 1882, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, October 25, 1931. John C. Spear was born in Newark, January 1, 1854, and died there January 19, 1920. He was engaged for many years in the clothing business in Newark, where he was in charge of the receiving department of the stores owned and operated by the Stoutenburg Clothing Company of New Jersey. He married Rebecca Speer, who was born in Little Falls, New Jersey, July 10, 1859, and at present (1933) resides in Newark.

SPEAR

William Clarence Spear was educated in the public schools of Newark and by his own unaided effort secured, through self-study, the education that his ambitious nature demanded. During his boyhood he found various sorts of employment, gaining worthwhile experience and later became a toolmaker's apprentice in the employ of the well-known firm Sloan & Chase of Newark, manufacturers of high grade machine tools. While working in the shop, Mr. Spear realized that it was not enough to be a good practical mechanic, but that the technical knowledge was quite essential, and he accordingly attended the night schools of the city.

When he had served his full apprenticeship, he was a first class tool maker of outstanding ability and he had no difficulty in obtaining a position with the Oldsmobile Motor Car Agency of Newark. His superiors soon recognized his extraordinary skill and in 1902, he was promoted to salesman. He divided his time between various Oldsmobile branches and at this time an incident, which might be termed as the turning point of his career, took place. Mr. Spear had sold a car to Mr. Frank Doust, a prominent citi-

Steel Engraving by Pinley & Conn

THE SPEAR RESIDENCE, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

zen of Manchester, New Hampshire, and the car did not come up to the purchaser's expectations. In those days, when the automobile industry was in its infancy, this was not regarded as a serious matter, such as it would be today, but it is interesting to note that even then, Mr. Spear appreciated the psychology of a satisfied customer. He was determined to stand behind his sale and gave unstintingly of his time and effort, often working overtime, until he had the mechanism of the car in perfect running condition.

His character and ability so impressed Mr. Doust that he proposed to Mr. Spear to open an automobile agency in Manchester, and verbally promised him financial aid if needed. In January, 1903, the agency was established and Mr. Spear became distributor for the Oldsmobile, Maxwell and Buick cars. A few months later Mr. Doust died, just at the time when Mr. Spear was most in need of his financial assistance. A man of less determination would have been discouraged and probably failed, but Mr. Spear used the obstacle as a stepping stone to success and found financial backing elsewhere. This might be termed as Mr. Spear's decisive victory in a business battle,

many of which he subsequently fought and won. From then on he made creditable and steady progress. In 1905, he added the Columbia and Stearns-Knight to his line. In 1907, the Oldsmobile and Columbia were discontinued and the Peerless Agency taken over, but in 1910, he dropped all other lines to become exclusive distributor of the Hudson and Essex cars in New Hampshire. In 1915, he took over the state agency for the Dodge car, which he continued until 1922. He was the third man in the United States to take over the distributorship of the Federal Motor Truck, which he did in 1909, continuing the account until 1927.

Mr. Spear's career as a distributor of motor cars is unequalled in New England and probably not surpassed in the United States or the world. He established one of the largest and fastest growing distributing agencies in New England. He handled many makes of cars, but achieved his greatest success with the Hudson and Essex line. In 1925 his sales of these cars doubled those of the previous year, a record not equalled by any automobile distributor since the automobile came into existence. Between 1925 and

1928, he sold 5,071 cars. When he took over the Dodge Agency in 1915, he signed a contract to purchase two hundred cars before a model or sample car had been produced. At one time he had fifty-one subdealers directly under his control.

In 1928, he retired from the field as a distributor and devoted his entire time to the interests of the New Hampshire Finance Corporation, of which he was the organizer and president. Under his able administration, this concern met with success to a marked degree.

Mr. Spear's natural qualifications fitted him as a leader in the industrial world. His close study of conditions, his sympathetic comprehension of the other man's viewpoint, his unfailing geniality and his democratic, unassuming ways earned for him the respect and good will of everyone with whom he came in contact. He was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word, but was not above admitting that a great part of his success was due to the loyalty of his associates.

Mr. Spear took an active part in the civic, social

Steel Engraving by Foley & Conn

Bertha L. Spear

and business life of Manchester and could always be counted on to promote any worthy movement for the general welfare.

He was extremely fond of horses and was the owner of several fine mounts. He found relaxation from his arduous business duties in horseback riding and found a great deal of enjoyment in his hobby of collecting canes of which he had a most unusual and interesting collection.

He was a member of the Manchester Country Club, the Nashua Country Club, the Amoskeag Country Club, the Derryfield Club, the Boston Athletic Association and the fraternal order of Elks.

Mr. Spear married, January 19, 1907, Bertha Lillian McRae, a daughter of John and Alice (Nelson) McRae of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Spear were the parents of a son, William C. Spear, Jr., born June 27, 1916, a student at the Phillips-Exeter Academy (1933).

A beautiful mausoleum has been erected to the memory of Mr. Spear, a work of art, which will

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

stand for generations as a silent testimonial to the man who greatly contributed to the progress and prosperity of his city and state and whose epitaph might well be written thus:

> "His was a useful, a happy, a well-rounded life, and the city of Manchester, is the richer for what he gave to it."

McRae

Arms: Argent, a fess between two mullets in chief, and a lion rampant in base gules.

Crest: An arm in armour holding a scimitar proper.

Motto: Fortitudine. (By fortitude.)

(Adam's: "The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands")

Mc RAE

THE Mc Rae family is of ancient Scottish ancestry and the name signifying 'the son of Rae,' or of Rath, i.e., "the fortunate one," has many orthographies, such as Macray, Macraa, Macraw, M'Crie and M'Cree. According to Lower's "Patronymica Britannica", the family is said to have come originally into Scotland from Ireland about the middle of the thirteenth century. They were allies of the Mackenzies and a number of them fought under the Mackenzie banner in the battle of Largs. They do not seem to have had a chieftain of their own, but were held in considerable estimation in 1715, when there was a line of a song, "And a' the brave M'Craas are coming".

The following is quoted from Boswell's, "Tour to the Hebrides": "At Auchnasheal, we sat down on a green turf seat at the end of a house . . . . We had a considerable circle about us, men, women, and children, all Macraes, Lord Seaforth's people. Not one of them could speak English. I observed to Dr. Johnson, it was much the same as being with a tribe of Indians."

"In allusion to this want of civilization, they have sometimes been called the wild Macraws. "Macrae and Macraw," observes Mr. Chambers, "are but variations of the same name. This clan is said to be the most unmixed race in the Highlands, a circumstance which seems to be attended with quite a contrary effect from what might have been expected, the Macraes and Macraws being the handsomest and most athletic men beyond the Grampians." (Popular Rhymes, etc., of Scotland, 1842.)

JOHN MC RAE was the son of Alexander Mc Rae, who was an engraver in Edinburgh, where his father and grandfather had been engaged in the same profession and the art of engraving had been handed down from father to son.

John Mc Rae learned engraving from his father and came as a young man to the United States where he settled in Cranston, Rhode Island, and established the Mc Rae Engraving Company which he operated successfully for many years. He married Alice Nelson, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hallowell) Nelson, both natives of England.

Mc RAE

Thomas Nelson, who traced his ancestry from Lord Nelson, was a fish, game and ice merchant in Blackburn, England, until 1862, when he came to the United States and ten days later, while in Michigan, died from a sun stroke.

Thomas and Mary (Hallowell) Nelson were the parents of Alice Nelson, born in Preston, England, February 4, 1850, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, September 14, 1908.

Alice Nelson married John Mc Rae and they were the parents of Bertha Lillian Mc Rae, who married William Clarence Spear, January 19, 1907. (*See Spear.*)

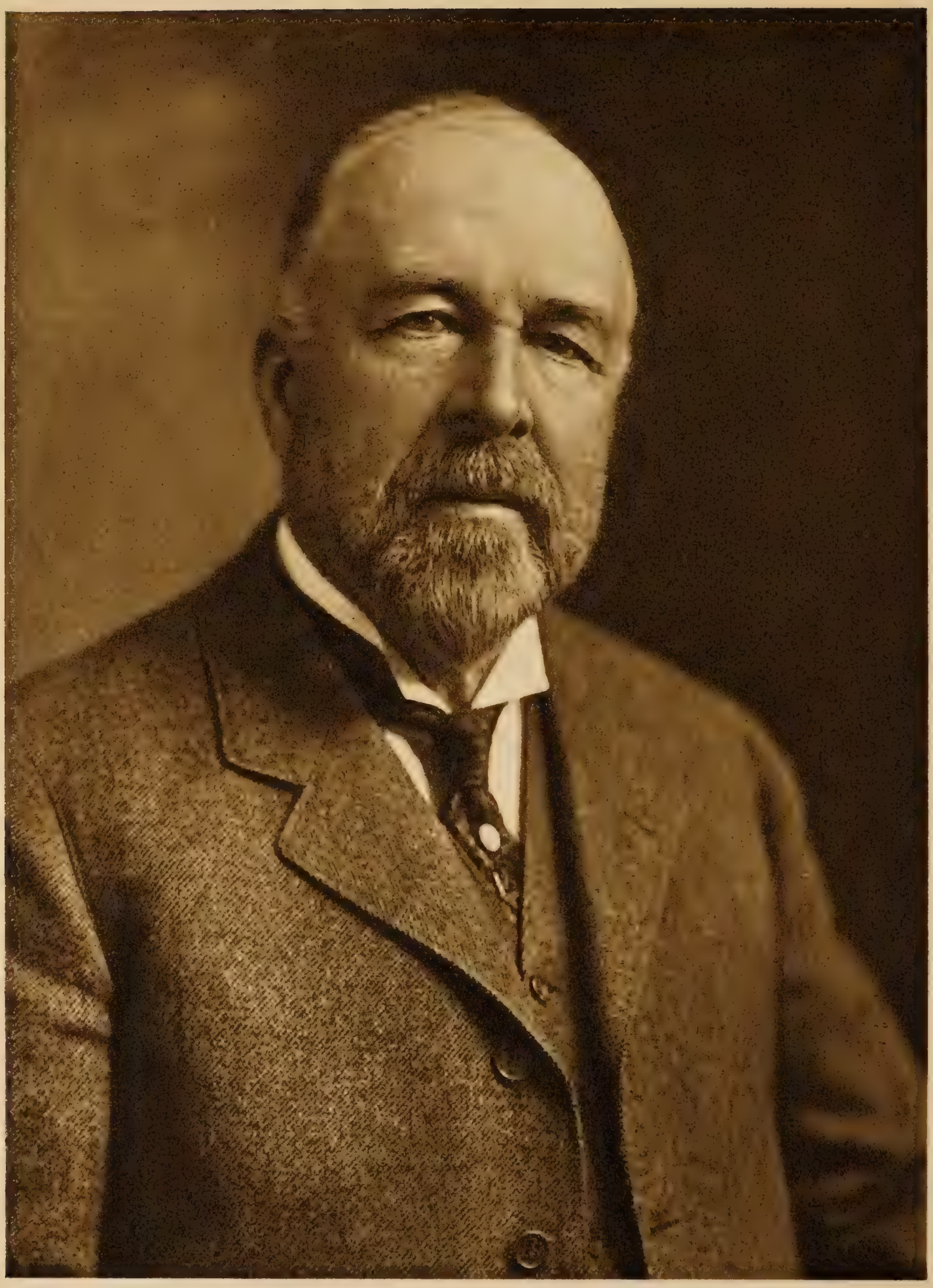
VILAS

THE pages of American history are filled with accounts of the lives of self-made men that more than surpass the imagination of any writer of fiction. In this country, as in no other, the ambitious youth may rise from a minor position to an outstanding place in his community, provided he has that indomitable will that brooks no opposition. Such a story is told in the life of Charles Nathaniel Vilas, of Alstead, New Hampshire. He was descended in a direct line from Peter Vilas, who was the first of the name to come to America. Peter Vilas was born in England, February 24, 1704, and died April 24, 1756. He married Mercy Gay, who was born February 17, 1697, and died August 15, 1770.

NOAH VILAS, son of Peter and Mercy (Gay) Vilas, was born November 2, 1733, and died at Alstead, September 17, 1799.

NATHANIEL VILAS, son of Noah Vilas, was born October 12, 1766, and died December 12, 1852.

CYRUS K. VILAS, son of Nathaniel Vilas, was born at Alstead, September 18, 1815, and died there February 19, 1887. He was a successful druggist in



Charles N. Pease

Alstead and prominently identified with the civic life of the town, in which he held various offices of trust. He served as repesentative in the State Legislature, as town clerk, town treasurer, held the office of postmaster eleven years and that of moderator nineteen years. In later life he retired and enjoyed a well earned leisure.

Cyrus K. Vilas married December 27, 1848, Cleora E. Maynard, daughter of John P. and Roxie V. (Davis) Maynard. She was born in Drewsville, New Hampshire, May 19, 1823, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 10, 1889.

Charles Nathaniel Vilas, son of Cyrus K. and Cleora E. (Maynard) Vilas, was born in Alstead, November 12, 1852, and died there September 8, 1931. He was educated in the public schools of Alstead, and in 1869, at the age of seventeen, removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he obtained employment at the Bay State House, a prominent hotel of the day. Mr. Vilas at once applied himself diligently to his work and thoroughly mastered it to the smallest detail. Such application of

purpose could not fail to bring its reward. In 1872, he was offered an opportunity to become associated with his uncle, Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City. This house was opened on August 23, 1859, Paran Stevens leasing the building and forming a partnership with Hiram Hitchcock and Alfred B. Darling under the name of Hitchcock, Darling and Company. In 1867, Mr. Hitchcock was succeeded by Mr. Charles W. Griswold, but in 1879 the former bought back his interest and the firm resumed the original name of Hitchcock, Darling and Company. This house was for years the most famous hotel in America. Many notable persons were numbered among its guests and on many occasions members of royal families were entertained there. Mr. Vilas began his career with this establishment as a clerk and was gradually assigned to more important duties until, upon Mr. Hitchcock's retirement, he was able to purchase a half interest in the hotel. It is interesting to note that at this time Elmer A. Darling, a nephew of Mr. Hitchcock's partner purchased his uncle's half interest and the nephews of the original owners became

the new proprietors. They continued most successfully until their retirement in 1908, when the historic hotel was razed and a famous landmark destroyed.

The success of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was in no small measure due to Mr. Vilas's able management; no other hotel will ever be so completely a political and social center, not only of New York, but of the United States. The real Americans gathered there with their wives and daughters and elections were captained from the celebrated "Amen Corner" by the king makers of the Republican party.

Mr. Vilas's genial personality and his ability to meet the great men of the day on an equal basis won for him many lasting friendships. Few men could boast as many intimate acquaintances among the real leaders in the financial, political and social life of the United States as could Mr. Vilas and he was ever solicitous for their welfare and comfort whenever they were his guests.

Mr. Vilas's love for his childhood home never diminished, and upon his retirement he purchased an

abandoned farm of three hundred acres in Alstead. On this property, he built a beautiful home in front of which he placed one of the Corinthian pillars from the main entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, topped by a huge electric light as a beacon for the hill. He installed a wonderful pipe organ, piped throughout the house and his natural talent for music found an outlet in the delightful programs rendered to his friends and guests. The farm was his hobby and his original and constructive brain delighted to concern itself with building problems. Year after year the place grew; five additions were made to the residence; the barns were enlarged and he built several houses for the occupancy of his employees.

As a hobby and profitable pastime Mr. Vilas raised pure-bred Holstein cattle, and exhibited his prize animals at county fairs; on more than one occasion he was awarded the coveted blue ribbon.

Many men of wealth and prominence maintain country homes in the locality where their boyhood was spent, but few take the deep interest in the community that Mr. Vilas took. He shared with his

townspeople. Through his generosity and philanthropic spirit, he brought to Alstead many pleasures that otherwise would never have come within the reach of the villagers. Prosperity had come to him, a native son, and he gave unselfishly of his time and means to others less fortunate. He possessed a keen conception of his duty to the common welfare and was ever willing to promote any worthy movement. His most recent gift, the payment of seventy thousand dollars to relieve the towns of Walpole and Rockingham of the cost of the new Interstate Bridge replacing the old Tucker Toll Bridge and connecting Bellows Falls, Vermont and Walpole, New Hampshire, is characteristic of his lifelong generosity.

The Governors of New Hampshire and Vermont publicly expressed their thanks to Mr. Vilas for his generosity and since his death two memorial bronze tablets have been placed at the New Hampshire end of the bridge, one expressing the appreciation of the states of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the other made possible by Mrs. Vilas. Since his death, the legislatures of the two states have officially named it

the "Vilas Memorial Bridge." New Hampshire's share of this princely gift was used by the state highway department to build a new road between the new bridge and the Cold River bridge on the main highway leading to Alstead as a memorial of public thanks. Work on this project was started before Mr. Vilas's death, and though not living to see its completion, he had knowledge of the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Vilas's desire for improving and beautifying his surroundings was not confined to his own estate. He purchased the old fire ruins in the village of Alstead which had long presented an unsightly view, had the land graded and made into a Town Square, erecting a steel flagpole with provision for a new flag every year. He also purchased the old blacksmith shop on River Street and for the public good had it removed, so it is no longer an obstruction to the motorist's view or a hazard to safety.

Among other public benefactions were: The clock in the belfry of the Universalist Church in Alstead; the Memorial Gates of the Mapleside Cemetery in

Alstead; and the town clock in Rockingham Town Hall at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

In his later years, Mr. Vilas began to consider seriously a project which had long been nearest to his heart and which resulted in the creation and development of the now famous Vilas Pool. As there was no swimming place in that section, Mr. Vilas conceived the idea of damning up Cold River which runs through his estate close by the state road and actually started the work in 1925. The dam was finished before winter and the next summer a pavilion with dance hall, women's dressing rooms and caretaker's apartment; men's building and storage house were built. All kinds of playground apparatus were installed for the children, picnic tables to accommodate parties of all sizes from four to twenty were placed on the grounds and rowboats and two Swan boats were provided. On Memorial Day, 1927, Vilas Pool was opened as a recreation park for the benefit of the public, free of charges of any kind. Each summer new improvements and additions were made and in 1930 Mr. Vilas erected a steel and stone tower at a

cost of over $100,000.00 surmounted by a Carillon of twelve bells, the second largest in New England. Vilas Pool with its equipment, Carillon Tower and about sixteen acres of land was bequeathed to the Town of Alstead by Mr. Vilas, together with a maintenance fund for its upkeep with the result that the town is now in possession of a recreation park unique in the history of the country.

Besides the pool property, Mr. Vilas's will made such generous provisions for the Town of Alstead that it is almost an endowed town.

The Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital at Hanover, New Hampshire, was bequeathed a $100,000.00 trust fund and $20,000.00 for two beds for the use of Alstead residents. It is interesting to note that Mr. Vilas's aunt, Mary Maynard, married Mr. Hiram Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue Hotel firm of Hitchcock, Darling and Company and the Hospital at Hanover was built as a memorial to her.

Mr. Vilas took a keen interest in genealogy and local history and in 1924 published a book entitled "Baptist Church of Christ, Alstead, New Hampshire,

and Early Descendants of Peter Vilas." Fifty of these books were privately printed and distributed among relatives and friends and copies were placed in local public libraries and historical societies.

All the descendants of Peter Vilas must return to Alstead to trace their diverging lines back to Noah (only son of Peter) who lived and died in Alstead and was buried in the Alstead Center Cemetery. Mr. Vilas was, therefore, greatly interested in placing several bronze tablets marking spots of genealogical value. At Alstead Center Cemetery is a large boulder with a bronze tablet upon which is traced the descent of Charles Nathaniel Vilas's branch of the family from Peter Vilas; and at the old Vilas Farm, his birthplace, is a similar tablet recording the birth of his grandfather's twenty children; his older sister Mary and himself; all born in the same house.

In the town of Langdon, New Hampshire, is a huge roadside boulder under which Mr. Vilas played pirate as a boy, and upon which he placed a bronze tablet in memory of John Langdon, founder of the town and later Governor of New Hampshire.

VILAS

Mr. Vilas was the first vice-president of the old Rockingham Meeting House Association and one of the incorporators of the Mary Hitchcock Hospital of Hanover, New Hampshire. This institution as well as the Rockingham Hospital at Bellows Falls, Vermont, have also greatly benefited through his benevolence. Though a member of the Presbyterian Church to which he contributed generously, he gladly assisted the Congregational and Universalist Churches of Alstead and left $40,000.00 in his will to be equally divided among the four.

In politics Mr. Vilas was a Republican. He held membership in the New England Society; the Bellows Falls Country Club and the Hooper Golf Club of Walpole.

The death of Mr. Vilas was a shock and a distinct loss to the communities in which he had taken so great an interest. He went about doing good not because he was financially able, but because he desired to do so and had he been less able, he would still have held the confidence and unvarying regard of all with whom he came in contact.

VILAS

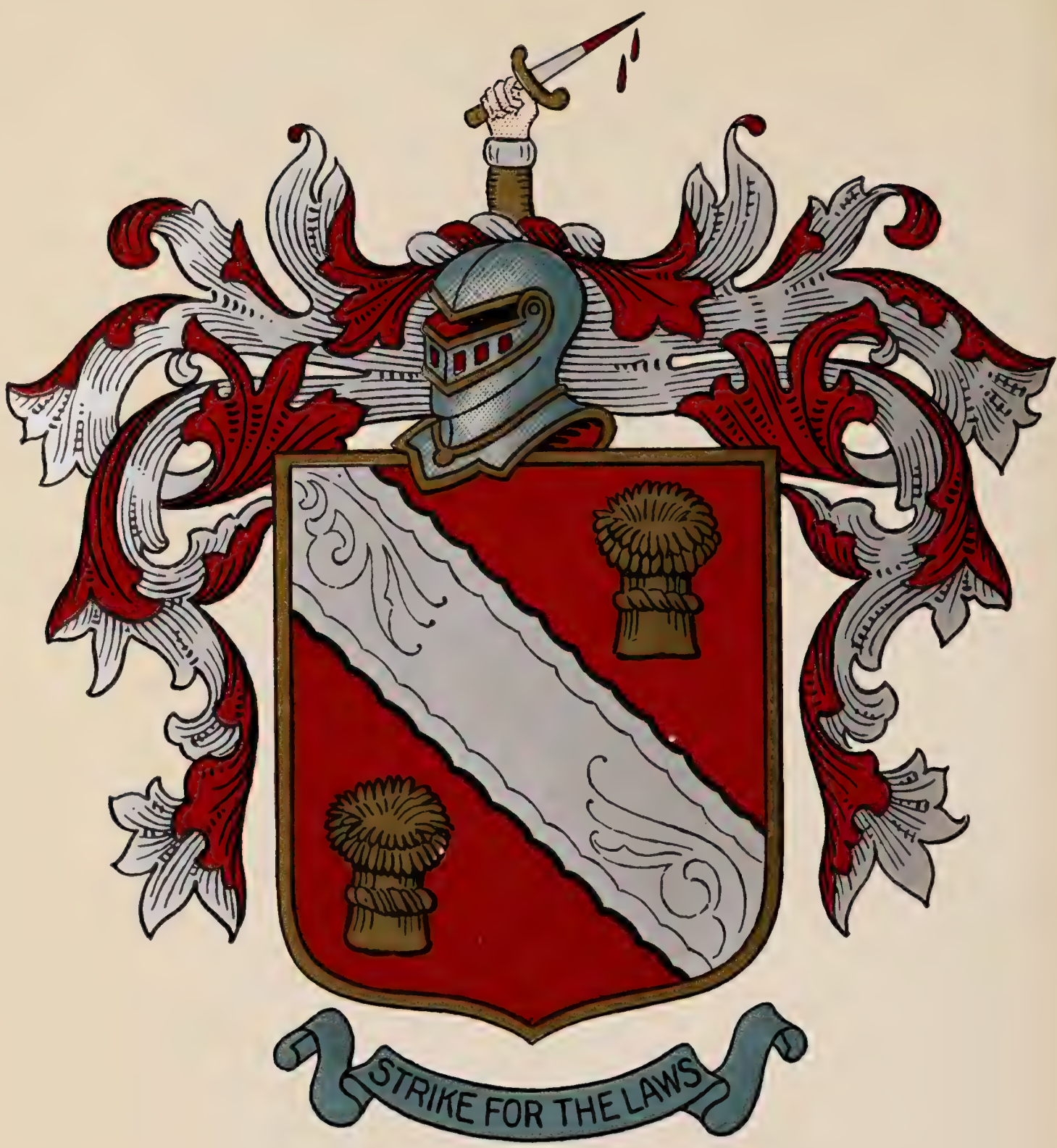
Mr. Vilas married (first) December 16, 1879, Elizabeth Lawrence Harrington, who was born October 25, 1855, and died December 21, 1889. They were the parents of three children:

(1) Maynard, born May 22, 1882, died February 28, 1913.

(2) Elizabeth, born November 22, 1886, died March 22, 1887.

(3) Charles Nathaniel, Jr., born December 19, 1889, died April 30, 1904.

Mr. Vilas married (second) January 24, 1918, Jessie (Ford) Vilas, widow of Henry Vilas, who was the son of William Freeman Vilas of Madison, Wisconsin. She is the daughter of Elias Allen and Lucy Jane (Jeffery) Ford of Pasadena, California. Elias Allen Ford was born in Burton, Ohio, April 15, 1840, and died in Pasadena, January 20, 1912. He was a prominent railroad official, and was Passenger Traffic Manager of the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Lucy Jane (Jeffery) Ford was born March 11, 1845, in Cleveland, Ohio, and is now (1933) a resident of Pasadena, California.



Walworth

Arms: Gules, a bend engrailed argent, between two garbs or.

Crest: A cubit arm vested or, cuff argent, the hand grasping a dagger sinister imbrued gules, pommel and hilt or.

Motto: Strike for the laws.

WALWORTH

WILLIAM WALWORTH, progenitor of the Walworth family in America, descended from the illustrous Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Richard II. He is one of the "Nine Worthies of London" in the book of that name, published by Richard Johnson, in 1592 and he became a popular hero in folk lore at that time.

SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH was born in the suburban village of Walworth, named in honor of the family, which was located near London Bridge, on the Surrey side. After serving an apprenticeship to John Lovekyn, a member of the Fishmongers Guild, he succeeded him as alderman of Bridge Ward in 1368, becoming Sheriff in 1370, and Lord Mayor in 1374. He is said to have suppressed usury during his term as mayor, and his name frequently appears as advancing loans to the king. His most famous exploit was his encounter with Wat Tyler during his second term as Lord Mayor. In June, 1381, Tyler and his followers entered South London, and Walworth defended London Bridge against the intruders. He was with Richard II, when he met the insurgents at

Smithfield, and assisted in slaying their leader, afterwards rallying to the King's defense with the city body-guard. For this most signal service, he was rewarded with Knighthood and a pension. He was the most distinguished member of the Fishmonger's Guild, and took a leading part in all of their public celebrations. He died in 1383, and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, London, of which he was one of the principal benefactors. A painting of Sir William Walworth is preserved in the Guild Hall, London.

William Walworth, founder of the family in America, came to this country from London, England, in 1689, sailing at the urgent request of his friend, Fitzjohn Winthrop, commander of the New London Colony in New England. At that time Connecticut as well as Massachusetts claimed the territory of Fisher's Island, lying adjacent to New London; and it was Winthrop's plan to introduce upon the island the English system of cultivation with which William Walworth was familiar, since he had long been a prominent farmer of Groton Manor,

in England. Upon the arrival of the latter at New London, Winthrop gave him a lease of the island, and he immediately took up his residence there. Thus, the early associations of the Walworth family are closely identified with the state of Connecticut.

In 1690, William Walworth married Mary Seaton, a young English woman, born in 1669, who came to New London on the same ship as himself. (*See Seaton Line.*) For some time the Walworths made their home on Fisher's Island, all but the three youngest of their children being born there. In 1698-99, owing to the remoteness and loneliness of the Island, and the constant danger of attack by roving pirate bands, particularly that of the notorious Captain Kidd, William Walworth removed his young family to Groton, Connecticut, although he still retained his lease on Fisher's Island. He died in 1703, his will being filed at New London, February 3, 1703. His grave has not been located. His widow survived him for forty-nine years, dying January 14, 1752. Until recent years her gravestone could be seen in the old cemetery in New London.

It is of interest that William, first son of William and Mary (Seaton) Walworth, through his marriage in 1720, to Mary Avery, great great-granddaughter of the Earl of Lincoln, brought a direct strain of royal blood to enrich the family stock. While he was not the progenitor of the branch of the family hereinafter followed, his marriage, connecting the Walworths as it does, with a family tracing directly back to the Plantaganets, reigning kings of England for several centuries, has always been of great interest to all concerned with Walworth genealogy.

John Walworth, son of William and Mary (Seaton) Walworth, was born in June 1696, at Fisher's Island, and died, in 1748, at Groton, Connecticut, where he had resided from childhood. He was appointed cornet of a troop of dragoons in the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Colonial troops, by a resolution of the General Assembly, May 10, 1744, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of captain. His descendants still have his commission as cornet, dated at Hartford, May 25, 1744, and bearing the seal of the Colony and the signature of

Governor Law. A copy of this is in the archives of the State Library at Albany, New York, together with a record of the Revolutionary services of his son, Benjamin Walworth.

John Walworth married, in November 1718, Sarah B. Dunn, born about 1700, died November 5, 1778, only child of Captain Richard Dunn, Jr., and Hannah (Bailey) Dunn, of Newport, Rhode Island. (*See Dunn Line.*)

Samuel Walworth, son of John and Sarah B. (Dunn) Walworth, was born January 15, 1725-26, at Groton, Connecticut, and there died May 5, 1773. As the eldest son, he was appointed executor of his father's will, March 18, 1748.

Samuel Walworth married, January 10, 1761, Hannah Woodbridge. (*See Woodbridge Line.*)

Judge John Walworth, son of Samuel and Hannah (Woodbridge) Walworth, was born, June 10, 1765, at Groton, Connecticut, and died September 10, 1812, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was one of the most distinguished of the early settlers and was

known as John of Cleveland "The Pioneer." In his youth, he removed from Connecticut to Aurora, New York; then, as the tide of empire swept steadily westward, he went with it to Fairport, Lake County, Ohio, returning to Aurora, in the spring of 1800, for his wife and children. On April 8, 1800, he was located at Bloomingdale, later called Painesville, Ohio. In 1802, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Trumbull County, Ohio, and the year following was made Associate Judge. In 1804, he was appointed postmaster of Painesville. A year later he removed to Cleveland, where, as in Painesville, he speedily rose to prominence. Soon after his arrival, he was made government inspector of the newly created port Cuyahoga (Cleveland), and in 1806 was appointed collector of the port of Erie, Associate Judge of the Superior Court of Geauga County, Ohio, and postmaster of Cleveland, succeeding Elisha Norton, the first postmaster of the city.

At that time the duties of the position were not arduous since the total population numbered less than fifty, and the mail came only twice a week. John

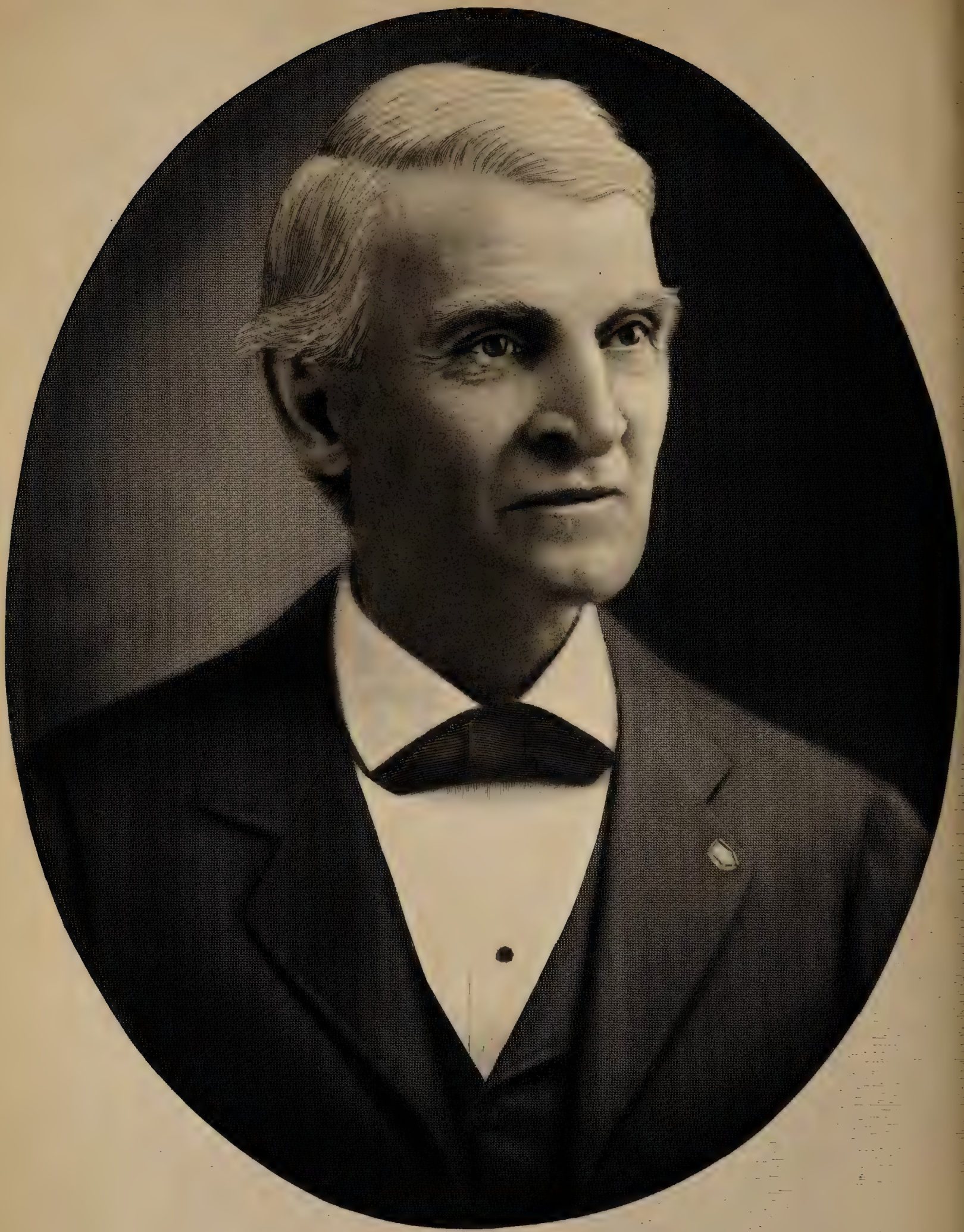
Walworth delivered it personally, carrying it in his hat. The receipts of the office for the first three months were two dollars and eighty-three cents. Later on, when the county of Cuyahoga was organized, Judge Walworth was made county clerk and county recorder, holding both of these offices until his death.

On October 22, 1805, he exchanged his farm on the Grand River for a three hundred acre tract in Cleveland, owned by Samuel Huntington, in the district later bounded by Huron and Erie Streets (now East Ninth Street) and the river. He brought his family to Cleveland in April, 1806, their first home being located on the north side of Superior Street, near Water, now West Ninth Street. In 1809 they moved to the Walworth farmhouse located on Pittsburgh Street. When Detroit was surrendered to the British by General Hull in 1812, thus leaving the pioneer homes of Ohio open to attack, most of the inhabitants of Cleveland fled, panic-stricken, to the older settlements; but Judge Walworth stayed quietly on at the farm, as did his courageous wife,

both doing all that they could to stem the tide and instill courage in the few that remained. This so increased the confidence of the townspeople in John Walworth that it was their delight to honor him in every way possible.

John Walworth married, March 22, 1789, Juliana Morgan, daughter of Colonel Christopher Morgan, of Revolutionary War fame and Deborah (Ledyard) Morgan. She was born December 31, 1761, at Groton, Connecticut, and died March 3, 1853, at Cleveland, Ohio. (*See Morgan Line.*)

Ashbel W. Walworth, son of John and Juliana (Morgan) Walworth, was born December 6, 1790, resided in Cleveland, Ohio, and died there August 24, 1844. He was one of the first to realize the possibilities in Cleveland real estate, and invested largely and wisely in property, always with an eye to the future growth of the town. His holdings consisted of farm lands at first, but in 1838, in company with Thomas Kelly, he laid out ten acres in building lots south of Ohio street (Central Avenue) and also an adjoining tract that extended to the river. He was one of the



John Walworth

founders and charter members of the Old Stone Church on the Public Square.

Ashbel W. Walworth married, in 1820, Mary Ann Dunlap, of Schenectady, New York. (*See Dunlap Line.*)

JOHN WALWORTH, son of Ashbel W. and Mary Ann (Dunlap) Walworth, was born in the Walworth homestead (later the site of the "American House", now in the heart of the city of Cleveland, Ohio) August 11, 1821. His boyhood was spent in the section of his birthplace; and where now a ceaseless tide of commerce flows. John Walworth was accustomed to play, often with little Indian boys as companions. His entire lifetime was spent in Cleveland, the city of his forefathers. He had the enviable and unique experience to see the pioneer work, begun by his grandfather, and carried on by his father, attain completion. He saw the transformation of fields and woods into a populous modern city; and in his later years, his reminiscences of the early days of Cleveland, rich in variety and local color, were not only entertaining but of great value

historically. He inherited his father's keen interest in city real estate and soon after his marriage bought five acres of land on which he built the present Walworth home, No. 14609 Euclid Avenue, and where he lived until his death, October 11, 1900.

John Walworth married, May 22, 1851, Mary Rocelia Race, born in Massachusetts, October 15, 1828, and died January 3, 1911, in Cleveland, Ohio. (*See Race Line.*)

They were the parents of the following children:

(I.) Ida, who resides at the Walworth homestead, No. 14609 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

(II.) Frank Howard, died March 14, 1916; married Kate Cline, daughter of Frank C. and Kate M. (Ingalls) Cline, of Jefferson County, New York. Children: (1.) Kathryn, married Stewart B. Brown: children; (i.) William Walworth, died aged six years. (ii.) Benjamin Walworth. (iii.) Frank Walworth. (iv.) Kathryn Antoin-

ette. (v.) Helen Elizabeth. (vi.) Jean Louise. (2.) Jeanette married Eugene T. Izant; children: (i.) John Walworth. (ii.) David Cline. (iii.) Eugene Thompson. (3.) John Dunlap, the last male of his direct line to bear the name of Walworth.

(III) Allyn Woodbridge, died in 1908; married Annie Doane, daughter of Edward Doane, also of an old and distinguished Cleveland family. Children: (1.) Berenice, married Albert D. Trenor: children: (i.) Patricia. (ii.) Pamela. (2.) Alleyne Woodbridge.

(IV.) Antoinette, who resides at the Walworth homestead.

Woodbridge

Arms: Argent, on a bend gules three chaplets of roses proper.

Crest: A chaplet of roses proper.

WOODBRIDGE

WOODBRIDGE is a local surname, meaning "of Woodbridge" a parish in the County of Suffolk, seven miles from Ipswich. The name is one of the oldest on record, appearing as de Wudebridge in 1273. The change to the present form took place in 1596, there being a record of a John Woodbridge of the County of Oxford in the annals of that year.

REVEREND JOHN WOODBRIDGE, father of the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was rector of the parish of Stanton, near Highworth, in Wiltshire, where he died December 9, 1637. He was a minister "so able and faithful" says Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia" "as to obtain an high esteem among those that at all knew the invaluable worth of such a minister." Reverend John Woodbridge married Sarah Parker, daughter of the Reverend Robert Parker.

REVEREND JOHN WOODBRIDGE, son of Reverend John and Sarah (Parker) Woodbridge, was born in Stanton in Wiltshire, in 1613, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 17, 1695. After finishing school he entered Oxford, where he remained until

"the oath of conformity came to be required of him; which neither his father or his conscience approving, he removed from thence into a course of more private studies." He came to America in 1634, on the ship "Mary and John", and settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed town clerk of Newbury, which position he held until 1639. He was chosen "Surveyor of Arms" in 1637. In 1643 he kept school in Boston. He was one of the group that negotiated with the Indians for the purchase of the plantations, which later became the site of the town of Andover. He was ordained in Andover, October 24, 1645, his being one of the earliest, if not actually the earliest, of regular ordinations in New England. In 1647, he returned to England with his wife and family, and was chaplain to the Parliamentary Commissioners, who treated with the King at the Isle of Wight. He was afterwards minister at Andover, Hants, and Barford St. Martin (Wiltshire) until he was ejected at the restoration. He then established a school at Newbury (England) which he was obliged, by the Bartholomew Act, to relinquish in 1663. In that

year he returned to New England and was made assistant to his uncle, Reverend Thomas Parker, at Newbury, Massachusetts, which office he held until November 31, 1670, when dissensions in the church caused his dismissal. He served as "assistant" of the Massachusetts Colony from 1683-84. He acquired considerable material substance, and at the time of his death was a large property holder.

Reverend John Woodbridge married, in 1639, Mercy Dudley, daughter of Thomas Dudley, Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. (*See Dudley Line.*)

Reverend John Woodbridge, son of Reverend John and Mercy (Dudley) Woodbridge, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1644, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 13, 1691. He graduated from Harvard College in 1664, and began preaching at Killingworth, Connecticut (now Clinton) in 1666; and was ordained April 7, 1669. He resigned his pastorate at Killingworth in 1679, to accept a call to Wethersfield, where he remained until his death.

WOODBRIDGE

Reverend John Woodbridge married, October 26, 1671, Abigail Leete, daughter of Governor William Leete of the Connecticut Colony. (*See Leete Line.*)

Reverend Ephraim Woodbridge, son of the Reverend John and Abigail (Leete) Woodbridge, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 25, 1680, and died in Groton, Connecticut, December 1, 1725. He graduated from Harvard College in 1701; was ordained November 9, 1704, receiving a call the same year to the First Church of Groton, Connecticut. He became a large property holder, most of his land being situated in what is now the town of Ledyard; and a portion of it is still owned and farmed by his descendants. His church was located in the neighborhood of what is now Groton Center.

Reverend Ephraim Woodbridge married, May 4, 1704, Hannah Morgan, daughter of Captain John Morgan, and his first wife, Rachel (Dymond) Morgan, who was born January 8, 1674. She was a descendant of that illustrous Morgan family of Groton before mentioned. (*See Walworth Line.*)

WOODBRIDGE

Captain Paul Woodbridge, son of Reverend Ephraim and Hannah (Morgan) Woodbridge, was born in Groton, Connecticut, March 12, 1708, and died in Upper Mystic, Connecticut, in November, 1778. In his youth, he followed the sea, but afterwards purchased and conducted a large tannery, which is still standing near the bridge in Upper Mystic. The house which he occupied is also standing, close by the tannery. Both he and his wife are buried in the Woodbridge burying-ground, upon a portion of the old Ephraim Woodbridge estate not far from his old home.

Captain Paul Woodbridge married, July 5, 1737, Sarah Goodridge, of South Kingston, Rhode Island. (*See Goodridge Line.*)

Hannah Woodbridge, daughter of Captain Paul and Sarah (Goodridge) Woodbridge, was born in Upper Mystic, Connecticut, January 19, 1743, and died April 13, 1831. She married, January 10, 1761, Samuel Walworth. (*See Walworth Line.*)

Seaton

Arms: Gules, a bend argent between six martlets or.

SEATON

For centuries the surname Seaton has stood for unblemished lineage in the countries where the line is most strongly established, the principal seats being in England and Scotland. The name originated from the Parish of Seyton or Sayton, placing it in the class of surnames known as local. The high standing and social position of the family has been made still more secure by intermarriage with some of the most influential families of their time, including the Manduits, the Maidwells and the Verdons.

Mary Seaton, an orphan, and the only surviving child of her parents, came to America, from London, England, in 1689, sailing on the same ship as William Walworth. She married William Walworth in 1690. Mary (Seaton) Walworth died at New London, Connecticut, January 14, 1752. (*See Walworth Line.*)

Dunn

Arms: Azure, a wolf rampant argent, charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis gules.

DUNN

THE surname Dunn first designated a resident at the dun or down. There is record of the name as early as A. D. 1273 when mention is made of Gilbert Atte Dune, de la Dune, or Dunne, in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex.

RICHARD DUNN, came to America from England, and located at Newport, Rhode Island, where he was made a freeman; he was a deputy to the General Assembly in 1681; and died in 1690. He was married, but the name of his wife is not known.

RICHARD DUNN, JR., son of Richard Dunn, was born in Newport, Rhode Island. He was a freeman in 1690; a deputy in 1705, 1707-09 and 1711; and he also held the title of captain. He married Hannah (said to be Bailey), born in 1675, died December 28, 1734.

SARAH B. DUNN, only surviving child of Richard, Jr., and Hannah (Bailey) Dunn, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, about 1700 and died at Groton, Connecticut, November 5, 1778. She married in November, 1718, John Walworth. (*See Walworth Line.*)

Morgan

Arms: Or, a griffin segreant sable.

Crest: A reindeer's head couped or, attired gules.

Motto: Onward and upward.

MORGAN

THE name Morgan, said to be of Welch origin, is of great antiquity. Authorities differ on the meaning of the name. Some claim it to mean "by the sea"; and others, perhaps more credibly, state that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word morgen or morgan, meaning morning or eastern light. Woodward's "History of Wales from the earliest times" mentions several Welsh princes and petty kings of the lineage; some of them living as far back as A. D. 400. To one of these ancient kings, Morgan of Gla-Morgan (A. D. 725) is accredited the invention and adoption of the "trial by jury."

JAMES MORGAN, immigrant ancestor, was born in Wales in 1607, and died in Groton, Connecticut, in 1685. In 1636, James and two younger brothers, John and Miles, sailed from Bristol, England, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, in April 1636. In 1643, he was made a freeman of Roxbury. In 1650, he removed to Pequot (now New London) where he was assigned a house-lot. This he sold in 1656, together with his homestead, and removed across the river to Groton. Here he became a large property

holder and dealer in real estate. He was considered one of the most distinguished citizens of the community, and served his townsmen in many capacities. He was noted as a land surveyor; was one of those called upon to establish highways and determine boundaries; often adjusted civil and religious difficulties; and was one "in whom all appeared to have reposed the utmost confidence and trust.

He was a selectman of New London for several years, and was one of the first deputies sent from New London plantations to the General Court at Hartford in 1657, subsequently being elected to that office for nine terms. In church affairs he was no less active and he was identified with every important movement of his time.

He married, August 6, 1640, Margery Hill, of Roxbury.

Captain John Morgan, son of James and Margery (Hill) Morgan, was born, March 30, 1645, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and died in Preston, Connecticut, in 1712, he having removed to the latter place in 1692. He was a man of note in the

community, and served as Indian commissioner and advisor; as deputy to the General Court in 1690 from New London; and in 1693-94 from Preston.

Captain John Morgan married (1.) Rachel Dymond, daughter of John Dymond; he married (2.) Widow Elizabeth (Jones) Williams, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William Jones, of New Haven. (*See Jones Line.*)

William Morgan, son of Captain John and Widow Elizabeth (Jones-Williams) Morgan, was born in Preston, Connecticut, in 1693, and died in Groton, Connecticut, in October, 1729.

He married, July 3, 1716, Mary Avery, daughter of Captain James Avery, of Groton. (*See Avery Line.*)

Captain William Morgan, son of William and Mary (Avery) Morgan, was born in Groton, Connecticut, June 17, 1723, and died in Groton, Connecticut, April 11, 1777. He resided in Groton all his life, worthily upholding the family traditions, and at his death left a considerable estate.

He married, July 4, 1744, Temperance Avery, daughter of Captain Christopher Avery, of Groton, Connecticut. (*See Avery Line.*)

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, son of Captain William and Temperance (Avery) Morgan, was born, October 27, 1747, in Groton, Connecticut, and there died July 5, 1831.

Christopher Morgan married (1) Deborah Ledyard, daughter of Youngs and Mary (Avery) Ledyard. She died April 22, 1807. He married (2), April 3, 1808, Margaret Gates, daughter of Asahel Gates, of Groton.

JULIANA MORGAN, daughter of Christopher and Deborah (Ledyard) Morgan, was born in Groton, Connecticut, December 31, 1769, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 3, 1853.

She was a true descendant of the sturdy line of men who were her forbears; and, with the indomitable courage of the pioneer woman, left her home and friends to help John Walworth in his conquest of the western wilderness. During the panic of 1812,

when most of the residents of Cleveland fled to the older settlements, fearing a British attack, Juliana Walworth was one of three women who refused to leave their homes. She was an accomplished horsewoman, and, in 1810, crossed the Alleghenies on horseback with her husband, going by way of Philadelphia, and returning the same way.

Juliana Morgan married, March 22, 1789, Judge John Walworth. (*See Walworth Line.*)

Dunlop
(DUNLAP)

Arms: Argent, a two-headed eagle displayed gules.

DUNLAP

THIS family is of Scotch origin and was first seated in Ayrshire. While there has been some controversy concerning the derivation of the name, authorities now agree that it is of the class known as place-names, and comes from the Celtic "dunlaib" signifying "the hill at bending or winding." First record of the surname is found in a notorial copy of an inquest, in 1260, wherein appears the name Dom Guilielmus de Dunlop. Next of the name is Neil Fitz-Robert de Dunlap, mentioned in the Ragman's Roll of 1296. From that time on, the lineage has been firmly established.

ARCHIBALD DUNLAP, immigrant ancestor, was born in Ireland and died in Chester, New Hampshire, where he had been a resident for some time, living on Neal's Homestead. He was a collector of the Presbyterian Parish in Chester; and his name is found in an invoice of men's estates taken in that town in 1741.

Archibald Dunlap married, in 1741, Martha Neal, daughter of Joseph Neal.

WILLIAM DUNLAP, son of Archibald and Martha

DUNLAP

(Neal) Dunlap, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, and died in Schenectady, New York, whence he had removed early in life.

He married Mary Boyes (or Boice).

Mary Ann Dunlap, daughter of William and Mary (Boyes) Dunlap, was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1797, and died in Cleveland, Ohio. She married, in 1820, Ashbel W. Walworth, son of Judge John and Juliana (Morgan) Walworth. (*See Walworth Line.*)

Rayce
(RACE)

Arms: Argent, three spearheads gules, a chief azure.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a phoenix's head in flames and holding in the beak a palm branch.

RACE

RACE as a patronymic is not common either in England or America, although it is of English origin as indicated by Burke in his "General Armory."

NICHOLAS RACE, was born December 24, 1739, and died, May 28, 1827, in Egremont, Massachusetts. He was the owner of considerable property in North Egremont, part of which he inherited from the estate of his brother, William Race, who lost his life in one of the border conflicts.

Nicholas Race married, December 10, 1767, at Linlithgo, New York, Gesia Spoor, born December 12, 1744, died January 26, 1834, daughter of Derrick and Christina Bresie (Van Alstyne) Spoor, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and of Linlithgo, New York. Both are buried in the cemetery at South Egremont.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS RACE, son of Nicholas and Gesia (Spoor) Race, was born October 25, 1786, and died January 16, 1847.

William N. Race married, May 24, 1809, Vienna Joyner, born November 2, 1790, died September 15,

1874, daughter of Octavius and Esther (Hollenbeck) Joyner. (*See Joyner Line.*)

Mary Rocelia Race, daughter of William Nicholas and Vienna (Joyner) Race, was born in Massachusetts, October 15, 1828, and died January 3, 1911, at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1829 her parents removed from Massachusetts, to the vicinity of Elyria, Ohio, and here she was brought up. She married, May 22, 1851, John Walworth, son of Ashbel W. and Mary Ann (Dunlap) Walworth. (*See Walworth Line.*)

Joyner

Arms: Azure, on a bend argent an eagle displayed sable.

Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the gauntlet a battle-axe, handle or, headed argent.

JOYNER

THERE is record of the Joyner family in America as early as 1740, when three brothers, Robert, Edward and William Joyner were located at Sudbury, Massachusetts. The inscription on the tombstone of William, who is buried on the Frank Baldwin farm in that town, ending "This Britain died for liberty," is conclusive proof that the lineage is of English origin.

ROBERT JOYNER, born probably in Jersey or Wales, was first located in this country at Cornwall, Connecticut, removing from there to Egremont, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, about 1750. He was the first citizen of Egremont to win a captain's commission, and during the Revolution served in Captain Ephraim Fitch's company, Colonel Hopkin's regiment in 1777; also in Captain Ephraim Fitch's company, Colonel Ashley's regiment from Berkshire County in 1777. Robert Joyner died at Egremont, November 11, 1802; Lucy, his wife, died there February 8, 1801. Both are buried in the Town Hill Cemetery.

OCTAVIUS JOYNER, son of Robert and Lucy

Joyner, was according to the history of Egremont, the progenitor of the Joyners of that town. He was captain of militia, and representative to the General Court.

Octavius Joyner married Esther Hollenbeck, born in 1763, died October 16, 1847.

VIENNA JOYNER, daughter of Octavius and Esther (Hollenbeck) Joyner, was born November 2, 1790, and died September 15, 1874. She married, May 24, 1809, William N. Race, son of Nicholas and Gesia (Spoor) Race. (*See Race Line.*)

Dudley

Arms: Or, a lion rampant vert, double queued.

Crest: A lion's head erased.

Motto: Nec gladio nec arcu.

DUDLEY

Thomas Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts Colony, was the immigrant ancestor of the family, and he became a man of great influence in New England. His father, Captain Roger Dudley, was one of the soldiers of the famous Earl of Leicester, in England, and is said to have been one of those sent by Queen Elizabeth to aid Henry of Navarre to establish his throne, and to have fallen in the battle of Ivry. In his early days, Thomas Dudley was steward to the Earl of Lincoln, by whom he was highly esteemed. He became very much interested in the settlement in America, and in 1628, in company with other Puritans, he procured a patent from the king for a plantation. He sailed from England with the Winthrop party, in 1630. Soon after his arrival in Massachusetts, he was appointed assistant, and on March 23, 1630, at the last court held in England, Deputy-Governor of the Colony. He settled first at Newtown (now Cambridge), going from there to Ipswich, where he had large land grants. He removed to Charlestown prior to July, 1630, at which time he was one of the first four signers of the Covenant of the First Church of Charlestown. A few months

later he located in Boston, and it was in the latter city that he was elected Governor, in May, 1634, to succeed Winthrop. He was re-elected in 1640-45-50; was Deputy-Governor for thirteen years, as well as assistant. He has the distinction of being the first Governor chosen by the people at a general election. He was one of the committee of twelve appointed by the General Court to establish Harvard College in 1636, and as Governor, signed the charter when it was granted in 1650. He was the first sergeant-major-general of the Colony, being appointed to that position in 1644. Cotton Mather said of him: "He was a man of sincere piety, exact justice, hospitality to strangers, and liberality to the poor." Thomas Dudley died at Roxbury July 31, 1653.

He married, in England, Dorothy, surname unknown, who died at Roxbury, December 27, 1643.

Mercy Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas and Dorothy Dudley, was born in England, September 27, 1621. She married, in 1639, Reverend John Woodbridge, son of the Reverend John and Sarah (Parker) Woodbridge. (*See Woodbridge Line.*)

Leete

Arms: Argent, on a fesse gules, between two rolls of matches sable fired proper, a martlet or.

Crest: On a ducal coronet an antique lamp or, fired proper.

LEETE

THE surname Leete has undergone numerous changes and modifications in spelling, different forms being Lete, Leet, Lette, and Lytte, although the present spelling has been in general use since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The name is first of record in 1273, when a Roger de Leyt was of Lynton Parva, Cambridgeshire; and from that time on the appellation occurred in various sections of England.

WILLIAM LEETE, Governor of the Connecticut Colony, was the founder of the family in America; and in the annals of early New England there is no name more outstanding than his. He came to New England with a record of accomplishments already achieved in England, where he had practised law for a considerable time in the Bishop Court at Cambridge. He was of the Reverend Mr. Whitfield's company, which arrived in New Haven about July 10, 1639. Agreeing on Guilford as a place to settle, William Leete was one of the six men chosen to buy land of the Indians, in trust, for a plantation, when their organiation should be effected. When the lands were laid out, he received a lot on the corner of what

is now Broad Street and River, and he was also granted outlying land of some two hundred and fifty acres, which was named for him, Leete's Island. He became a leading figure in the life of the community, holding the most important positions that were in the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He was clerk of the plantation from 1639 to 1662; was one of four to whom was intrusted the whole civil power of the plantation without limitation until a church was formed, June 19, 1643, when he became one of the seven pillars; was a deputy to the General Court from Guilford 1643-1650; and from 1651-1658, magistrate of the town. In 1658 he was chosen Deputy-Governor of the Colony and held that office until the union with Connecticut in 1664, when he was made assistant. In 1669 he was elected Deputy-Governor of the Connecticut Colony, holding that office until 1676, when he became Governor. He served the people in the latter capacity until his death in 1683. Upon his election as Governor he removed to Hartford, where he died, and is buried in the quaint old cemetery in the rear of the First Church of that city. His record is admirably summed up by

Dr. Trumbull, the historian, in these words: "During the term of forty years, he was magistrate, deputy-governor or governor of one or the other of the colonies. In both colonies he presided in times of greatest difficulty, yet always conducted himself with such integrity and wisdom as to meet the public approbation."

William Leete married (1.) at Hail Weston, Huntingdonshire, August 1, 1636, Anne Paine, daughter of Reverend John Paine, minister of Southoe, in County Hunts. She died in Connecticut, September 1, 1668.

Abigail Leete, daughter of Governor William and Anne (Paine) Leete, married, October 26, 1671, Reverend John Woodbridge, son of Reverend John and Mercy (Dudley) Woodbridge. (*See Woodbridge Line.*)

Goodridge

Arms: Argent, a fesse sable, in chief three crosses crosslet fitchee of the second.

Crest: A song thrush proper.

GOODRIDGE

WHILE the surname of Goodridge is very ancient, it was not heard before the Conquest, and for many years after. It is the outcome of such early forms as Gutrich, Godricke, Godrig, and Goodryke. King John bestowed a baronetcy upon one Gutridg in 1191 for bravery in the Crusades. The name is frequently found in this country and without doubt is as often found as any of the early names in the old. The Goodridge family has long been numerous in London, and the south of England, especially Devon. Nicholas Goodridge who was raised to a baronetcy by James I, in 1610 was a resident both of Devon and New York. For centuries the family has been a prominent one in the civil and religious life of England.

In the middle centuries of English history, there was a Goodridge knighted, probably by Richard Coeur-de-Lion, 1190-91, for service in the Crusades.

The American ancestor of the family was William Goodridge, who came from Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, where he was probably born May 18, 1605. He was settled in Watertown, Massachusetts with his wife, Margaret, and their

infant daughter, Mary, in 1636. In Bury St. Edmunds as well as can be ascertained, he was known under the name of Gutridge. In Watertown, his name was generally spelled Gutteridge, and in the generations of his descendants immediately following, in Newbury, it became Goodridge, a form that with few exceptions, has since been followed.

Immediately upon his arrival in this country he became a leading man in the community, and a considerable owner of land. At the time of his death, he was the owner of forty-three acres of land with buildings and personal property. He was admitted to be a freeman, May 18, 1642. This right of freeman embraced the obligation of church membership, the privilege of franchise and a share of divisions of unoccupied land and other property thus far held in common.

"He was a man of much dignity, winning presence, and gentlemanly bearing, and distinguished by kindliness in private life; a real leader, whose strong characteristics were an uplift in those days of struggle, sacrifice and depression.

"This leadership was always in sympathy and support among those whose travail had been most severe. Gathering up and interpreting what has been said, it seems reasonably certain that his attitude toward life was a strong sense of leadership, dominated by a desire of helpfulness, neighborly sympathy and feeling of brotherhood. In short, he had all the attributes of a cultivated gentleman with noteworthy lineage and a look outward and upward rather than inward. He had been a student of English law and had made considerable progress in preparation for a professional career before leaving Bury St. Edmonds. This training gave him an unusual opportunity of usefulness in the colony and doubtless much of the conformity to legal procedure with which Watertown is credited was due to him. Certain it is, that he was often appealed to in the transference of property and the untangling of complicated questions which only a legal training could accomplish."

William Goodridge died in Watertown, March 21, 1647, and was buried in the cemetery near the homestead where he had spent the whole of his colo-

nial life; but the exact location of his grave is not known. On April 3, 1647, Margaret Goodridge, widow, returned an inventory of the estate of her deceased husband to the court in Boston, and it was attested by Governor John Winthrop, in the presence of Samuel Thatcher and Thomas Hastings, witnesses. A transcript of this inventory is in the Probate Records of Suffolk County, (Mass., vol. II, folio 32.)

William Goodridge married in England, about 1632, Margaret, whose maiden name is not known.

They were the ancestors of practically all those who bear this name, and these descendants are now found scattered throughout the New England states. Previous to 1718 there was a family bearing the name of Goodridge settled in South Kingston, Rhode Island, and it was there that Sarah Goodridge was born in 1718, and she died in October, 1777, at Groton, Connecticut, where she went to live after her marriage. She married July 5, 1737, Captain Paul Woodbridge, as previously stated. (*See Woodbridge Line.*)

Jones

Arms: Or, a lion rampant azure charged on the shoulder with a bezant, in chief two martlets sable.

JONES

BARDSLEY, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh surnames" states that the surname Jones is derived from the baptismal name John, appearing first as John's, or son of John, the son being understood. Thus it may be seen that Peter, John's (son) became in time Peter Jones. The name is common in England, but flourishes in greatest profusion in Wales.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILLIAM JONES, immigrant ancestor, was born in London, England, in 1624, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, October 17, 1706. He was a lawyer in England and came to America on the same ship that brought the celebrated regicides, Walley and Goffe. Arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1660, he proceeded at once to New Haven, and there took up his residence. On May 23, 1662, he was admitted a freeman of New Haven; and, on that same day he was nominated for a magistrate. He was elected Deputy-Governor, May 25, 1664; was intrusted with "Magisterial Power" November 19, 1664; and on May 22, 1665, at a General Court held at New Haven, it was voted that

he should have full power to call town meetings and to act as moderator at said meetings. Several years later he was made one of the auditors of the town treasurer's accounts. In 1677 he was among those chosen as townsmen. He served as assistant in 1678.

William Jones married, July 4, 1659, Hannah Eaton, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, youngest daughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton, of the New Haven Colony. (*See Eaton Line.*)

Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, was born August 28, 1664. She married (2) Captain John Morgan. (*See Morgan Line.*)

Eaton

Arms: Or, a fret azure.

Crest: An eagle's head erased sable, in the beak an acorn slipped and leaved vert.

Motto: Vincit omnia veritas.

EATON

THE surname Eaton is of the class of names known as place names and shares both Welsh and Saxon origin. In Welsh, it is derived from "Aw" meaning water and "Twyn", a small hill; thus "Awtwyn" or "Eyton", that is, a small hillock near the water. The Saxon derivation is more direct as it comes from the word "ea," meaning water, and "ton," a town; the significance is practically the same "a town on a hill near the water." The family is one of the oldest in England, as its pedigree is authentically traced to the tenth century A. D. Noted representatives of the name have contributed much to American history, one of the first to distinguish the name being Governor Theophilus Eaton, founder of the line hereinafter followed.

GOVERNOR THEOPHILUS EATON, first governor of New Haven Colony, was born in 1590, in Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, England, son of Reverend Richard Eaton. He became an affluent merchant of London, who because of exceptional ability, attracted the notice of the Government, causing him to be sent as envoy to the Court of Denmark. On his

return from that country, he again took up merchantile pursuits, with great success, and was considered one of the leading citizens of London.

He was a close friend and parishioner of the Reverend John Davenport; and when the latter formed a company for emigration to America, Theophilus Eaton, and his step-son, Elihu Yale, patron of Yale College, joined the party. Arriving in this country in the fall of 1637, Eaton, with a few friends, explored the Connecticut coast, finally locating on a place called by the Indians Quinnipiac (now New Haven) for the planting of a Colony.

Theophilus Eaton was one of the "seven pillars" that formed a government for the colony. He was chosen by the people as their first governor and held that office until his death in January, 1658. He was also one of the commissioners that formed the United Colonies of New England.

For a short time after his arrival in New Haven, Governor Eaton carried on a merchantile business, but this he soon abandoned for agricultural pursuits.

He presented a most distinguished figure, tall, handsome, and commanding, and, although of strict religious views, he was, otherwise, of an affable and courteous disposition.

Theophilus Eaton married (1) December 3, 1622, Grace Hiller, who died in 1626. He married (2) Ann Yale, widow of David Yale.

HANNAH EATON, daughter of Governor Theophilus and Ann (Yale) Eaton, was baptized October 6, 1632. She married Lieutenant-Governor William Jones. (*See Jones Line.*)

ELIZABETH JONES, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor and William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, married Captain John Morgan. (*See Morgan Line.*)

Avery

Arms: Gules, a fess between three bezants.

Crest: Two lions' gambs or, supporting a bezant.

AVERY

THE Avery family has, through intermarriage, become allied with several of the most prominent families in the country, including that of John D. Rockefeller, whose grandfather, Godfrey Rockefeller, married Lucy Avery; and of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY, emigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1590. The family is said to have been native to Cornwall. In America, Christopher Avery was first of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he attained some prominence, being selectman in 1646-52-54; and he also served as constable and clerk of the market. In 1658 he sold his property in Gloucester and removed to Boston, soon acquiring considerable real estate in what is now the heart of the city. The purchase price of this property, which is the site of the present post-office building, was forty pounds. Toward the end of his life, Christopher Avery, with his son James, removed to New London, Connecticut, where he died, March 12, 1679.

He married, August 26, 1616, at Ipplepen, Devonshire, England, Margery Stephens.

AVERY

Captain James Avery, only son of Christopher and Margery (Stephens) Avery, was born in England in 1620 and died, April 18, 1700, in New London, Connecticut. He became the owner of considerable property, deeds still on record showing that he was granted land, October 19, 1650, in Cape Ann Lane, as well as "Little Owle Meadow"; in 1652, he was granted land in South Groton, Connecticut; and in 1653, a farm on the "Pocketannock Grants" on the river Thames. In 1684 he bought the "unadorned church and watch-tower of the wilderness," out of the timber of which he built a dwelling, which was standing until 1902, when it was destroyed by fire.

Captain Avery left a record of military and civic achievments of which his descendants may well be proud. He took a most active part in the Pequot War; and during King Philip's War he had charge of the towns of New London, Stonington, and Lyme; and also of the friendly Pequots. In the memorable fight at South Kingston, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675, Captain Avery led the Pequot contingent against the desperate Narragansetts, and he was fore-

most in every engagement there after, including the one in which the chief Sachem, Canonchet, was captured, and the power of the mighty tribe broken.

As a civilian, his record is no less noteworthy. He was selectman for twenty years. In 1663, he was appointed, by the General Court, a commissioner of the Peace, and he was twelve times elected a member of the General Court. As naturally follows, his civic prominence made him a leader in ecclesiastical affairs. In 1662 he was one of the building committee for erecting a new church, in place of the outgrown Blinman Church; and he also served on various church committees.

Captain James Avery married, November 10, 1643, Joanna Greenshade, of Boston, who died in 1714.

Captain James Avery, eldest son of Captain James and Joanna (Greenshade) Avery, was born, December 16, 1648, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and died in Groton, Connecticut, August 22, 1748. He was prominent in affairs of the township, serving as deputy to the General Court at Hartford from

New London six terms; commissioner of the peace; captain of the train band; and advisor and counsellor of the Pequot Indians. He was one of the founders of the church at Groton, appearing, for that purpose, before the General Court in 1696, on behalf of the residents of the east side of New London, who wished to establish a church there.

James Avery married, February 18, 1669, Deborah Stallyon, daughter of Edward Stallyon. (*See Stallyon Line.*)

Captain Christopher Avery, son of Captain James and Deborah (Stallyon) Avery, was born in New London (Groton), Connecticut, January 23, 1679, and died, there, January 20, 1753.

He married (1.), December 9, 1704, Abigail Parke, daughter of Captain John Parke. She died February 12, 1713. He married (2.) April 1, 1714, Prudence (Payson) Wheeler, widow of Richard Wheeler. He married (3.) January 1, 1735, Mrs. Esther Prentice, who died in 1753. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Hammond. He married (4.),

Susanna Stoddard, who survived him, and is mentioned in his will.

TEMPERANCE AVERY, daughter of Captain Christopher and Prudence (Payson-Wheeler) Avery, was born September 14, 1725. She married, July 4, 1744, Captain William Morgan, son of William and Mary (Avery) Morgan. (*See Morgan Line.*)

Slade

Arms: Argent, three horses' heads erased sable, a chief gules.

SLADE

THE word "slade," meaning a small, open greensward in the midst of a wood, is the derivation of the surname Slade, which was first used to designate a dweller in such a locality. The name Nicholas de la Slade appears on the Writs of Parliament about 1300 A. D., and the name of Henry atte Slade in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, A. D. 1327.

EDWARD SLADE, gentleman, died in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII (1546), owner of certain lands and messuages in Rushton, with certain other lands and a principal messuage, called Huntingdon Hall, formerly belonging to the priory of Huntingdon, as the lands in Rushton had formerly belonged to the convent of De La Pre near Northampton. Edward Slade was succeeded by John Slade, his son and heir.

MARIA SLADE, daughter of Edward Slade, of Rushton, was buried at Oakington, Cambridgeshire, September 25, 1610. She married, June 2, 1574, Thomas Leete, of Oakington, grandfather of Governor William Leete, Governor of New Haven Colony. (*See Leete Line.*)

Stallyon

Arms: Sable, two bends or, on a canton azure a bezant.

Crest: A stag's head erased sable, charged on the neck with a bezant, in the mouth an acorn or, stalked and leaved vert.

STALLYON

THE surname Stallyon, or Stallion, originated from Stalham Parish in County Norfolk. The Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, A. D. 1273, record the names of Nicholas de Stalham, Ralph Stalum, and Herbert Stalun, showing the great antiquity of the name.

EWARD STALLYON, was of Town Street, New London, Connecticut, in 1650, his occupation being first that of coasting trader, but later he became a farmer in North Groton, now Ledyard. He was drowned, May 14, 1703. His first wife, Margaret, died after 1680. He married (2), 1685, Elizabeth Miller, daughter of George Miller. He married (3) in 1693, Christian Chappell, widow of William Chappell.

DEBORAH STALLYON, daughter of Edward and Margaret Stallyon, was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1651, and died in Groton, Connecticut. She married James Avery. (*See Avery Line.*)

Line of Royal Descent

THE interesting line of Royal Descent hereinafter followed, while not directly connected with the branch of the Walworth family with which this work deals, is of great importance and historical value not only to members of that family, but to all interested in Walworth genealogy. Through the marriage of William Walworth, son of William Walworth, the progenitor of the lineage in America, to Mary Avery, great-great-granddaughter of the Earl of Lincoln, the Walworth history becomes intertwined with that of the Plantagenets, reigning kings of England for many centuries; and no genealogy of the Walworth family would be complete without tracing the connection, which follows.

Line of Royal Descent

Egbert, King of West Saxons, King of Wessex, reigned in 802, and died in 836. He conquered the lands south of the Thames, and so became Lord of England up to the River Firth. He married the Lady Redburga.

Ethelwulf, King of the West Saxons, son of Egbert and the Lady Redburga, was greatly honored and beloved by his subjects. He married Osburga.

Alfred the Great, son of Ethelwulf and the Lady Osburga, was born in 849 and died in 901. He was King of Wessex and has become famous as the founder of the British Navy, and also as the ruler who brought great culture and civilization to England. He conquered the Danes and kept them in subjection during his reign. He married Alswitha.

Edward, the Elder, son of Alfred the Great and Alswitha, married Egesina.

Edmund, son of Edward and Egesina, died in 946. He married Elfgiva.

Edgar, son of Edmund and Elfgiva, called the "Peaceful" was one of the most honored and beloved kings of the period. He married Elfreda.

Ethelred, son of Edgar and Elfreda, was known as the "Unready". He succeeded to the throne upon the murder

of his brother, Edward II. He married (1) Elfreda. He married (2) Emma, daughter of the Duke of Normandy.

EDMUND "IRONSIDES", son of Elthelred, became king in 1016. After much warfare with Canute, the King of the Danes, it was finally agreed to divide the kingdom. Edmund was murdered in 1017. He married Algitha.

EDWARD, "THE EXILE", son of Edmund and Algitha, married Agatha, daughter of Henry II, Emperor of Germany.

MARGARET, daughter of Edward and Agatha, married Malcolm III, King of Scotland.

EDITH MATILDA, of Scotland, daughter of Malcolm III and Margaret, married Henry I, son of William the Conqueror. Henry I reigned from 1100 to 1135, and was called very scholarly. He married (2) Adela, daughter of the Count of Louvain, in Flanders.

MATILDA (MAUD), daughter of Henry I and Edith Matilda, died in 1167. Although at first acknowledged as Queen by the Barons of England, they finally turned against her, because of the intense hatred they felt towards her husband, electing Stephen King in her stead. She fought many battles for her rights, and is one of the heroines of early history. She married (1) the Emperor Henry

V. She married (2), in 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. (*See William the Conqueror Line.*)

HENRY PLANTAGENET, (Henry II of England), son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, was born March 25, 1133, and reigned in England as Henry II until 1189. He married, in 1152, Eleanor of Aquitaine. (*See Aquitaine Line.*)

JOHN PLANTAGENET, (King John of England), son of Henry Plantagenet, was born in 1167, and married Isabella Taillefer, of Angouleme. (*See Taillefer and Edward III of England Lines.*)

HENRY PLANTAGENET, (Henry III of England), married in 1236, Eleanor, daughter of Raimond Berenger, IV, of Provence. (*See Provence Line.*)

EDWARD I, King of England, son of Henry III and Eleanor, married (1) Princess Eleanor, of Castile. (*See Castile Line.*) He married (2) Margaret of France.

EDWARD II, King of England, son of Edward I and Eleanor, of Castile, reigned from 1307-1327. He was murdered in Berkley Castle, near Bristol. He married Isabelle, of France.

EDWARD III, King of England, reigned from 1329 to 1377. He married Phillipa, of Hainault, the noted warrior and learned lady. (*See Hainault Line.*)

Line of Royal Descent

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III and Phillipa married and had a daughter, Lady Phillipa Plantagenet, of whom further.

Lady Phillipa Plantagenet, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, married Edmund Mortimer.

Roger Mortimer, son of Edmund and Lady Phillipa Mortimer, had a daughter, Lady Anne Mortimer, of whom further.

Lady Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger Mortimer, married Richard Plantagenet, and had a son, Richard, of whom further.

Richard Plantagenet, third Duke of York, and son of Richard and Lady Anne (Mortimer) Plantagenet, had a son, George, of whom further.

George Plantagenet, son of Richard, Duke of York, had a daughter, Margaret, of whom further.

Margaret, daughter of George Plantagenet, married Richard Pole, and had a son, Henry, of whom further.

Henry Pole, Baron Montague, son of Richard and Margaret Pole, had a daughter, Katherine, of whom further.

Lady Katherine Pole, daughter of Henry Pole, mar-

ried Francis Hastings, and had a daughter, Katherine, of whom further.

Lady Katherine Hastings, daughter of Francis and Lady Katherine (Pole) Hastings, married Henry Clinton, and had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

Thomas Clinton, third Earl of Lincoln, son of Henry and Lady Katherine (Hastings) Clinton, married Lady Elizabeth Knevitt, and had a daughter, Susan, of whom further.

Lady Susan Clinton, daughter of Thomas and Lady Elizabeth (Knevitt) Clinton, married John Humphrey, of Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and had a daughter, Ann, of whom further.

Ann Humphrey, daughter of John and Lady Susan (Clinton) Humphrey, was born in England, in 1621. She married William Palmes, a gentleman of Munster, Ireland, and had a daughter, Susannah, of whom further.

Susannah Palmes, daughter of William and Ann (Humphrey) Palmes, was born in 1665. She married, in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1686, Samuel Avery, whose daughter, Mary, married William Walworth. (*See Walworth Line.*)

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR—HENRY I OF ENGLAND

Arms: *Gules, two lions passant guardant or.*

WILLIAM OF NORMANDY, later known as William the Conqueror, was born in 1027 or 1028, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, sometimes called Robert the Devil, and of Arietta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise; and grandson of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. In the year 1034, Robert induced his Barons to acknowledge William as his successor. The following year he died, and the barons, true to their promise, acknowledged the lordship of the boy, William. He became known as William the Conqueror, as well as King William I of England, due to his conquest of that country in 1066. Though there are many legends in England as to arms borne by the Conqueror and his companions, it is absolutely certain that no arms appeared on either side of the battle of Hastings. The arms described herewith are as recorded by Burke in his "Royal Armory."

William I married Matilda (sometimes recorded as Maud), daughter of Baldwin V, of Flanders, who traced descent in the female line from Alfred the Great.

HENRY I, fourth and youngest son of William I and Matilda of Flanders, was known as Beauclerc. He is recorded in Burke's "Royal Armory" as bearing arms identical with those of his father. He married (1) in 1100,

Edith Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. He married (2), 1121, Adelaide, daughter of Godfrey.

MATILDA (MAUD), daughter of Henry I and Edith Matilda, of Scotland, died in 1167. She married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. (*See Line of Royal Descent and Anjou Line.*) They were the parents of Henry II (Q. V.)

Line of Royal Descent

Henry II of England

Arms: *Gules, three lions passant guardant or.*

Henry II, of England, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, was born at Le Mans, March 25, 1133, and died at Chinon, July 6, 1189. Although the arms that he bore were, at first, identical with those of his immediate ancestors, after his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine, in 1152, he added a third lion. He was the first ruler to use a badge, using first, an escarbuncle of gold, an ancient mark of his paternal house of Anjou, to which he later introduced the sprig of broom plant of planta genesta, from which is derived the surname Plantagenet.

TAILLEFER

Arms: Azure, six bendlets indented argent.

TAILLEFER was the surname of a bard and warrior of the eleventh century, who took part in the Norman invasion of England and who obtained permission from William to strike the first blow at the battle of Hastings. He fought bravely and lost his life in the conflict. The Bayeux tapestry depicts some of his valorous deeds. The family were early Counts of Angouleme. (*See Angouleme Line.*) The Taillefer mentioned above was William, son of Geoffrey, fourth in the line hereinafter followed.

WILLIAM TAILLEFER, succeeded Aldwin as Count of Angouleme. He was succeeded by his son Armand. (*See Angouleme Line.*)

ARMAND TAILLEFER, son of William Taillefer, was Count of Angouleme. He married Hildegarde.

WILLIAM TAILLEFER, Count of Angouleme, who is said to have built the Chateau de Taillefer, died in 1028. He married Girberge or Gilbergue, daughter of the Count of Anjou.

GEOFFREY TAILLEFER, son of William Taillefer, died in 1040. He married Petronille d' Archiac.

Line of Royal Descent

Foulques Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, was living 1089. He married Condo.

William Taillefer, son of Foulques Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, died in 1120. He married ——— de Vitapoi.

William Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, died in 1178. He married (1) Emma, surname unknown; he married (2) Margareta, surname unknown.

Andomar Taillefer, son of William Taillefer by his first wife, was Count of Angouleme. He married Alix, surname unknown.

Isabella Taillefer, daughter of Andomar Taillefer, married King John of England. (*See Line of Royal Descent.*)

Edward III of England

Arms: *Quarterly, first and fourth (France) azure, semee of fleurs-de-lis or; second and third (England) gules, three lions passant guardant or.*

Crest: *Upon a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion passant guardant crowned or.*

The arms of King John, son of King Henry II (q. v.) and Eleanor, of Aquitaine (*See Line of Royal Descent*), bore, at first, only two lions, but after his accession to the throne, he assumed the arm of his brother and predecessor, Richard, and of his father. The badge of King John was the crescent surmounted by a star, this having been the badge of King Richard, as was also his motto "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right hand).

John married Isabella, of Angouleme, and they were the parents of King Henry III, of whom further.

King Henry III, (reigned 1216-1272), son of King John and Isabelle, of Angouleme, bore arms as those of his father. He married Eleanor, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence. They were the parents of King Edward I.

King Edward I, (reigned 1272-1307), son of King

Henry I, bore the same arms as his father. He married Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III, of Castile. (*See Castile Line.*) They were the parents of Edward II.

EDWARD II, son of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, reigned in England from 1307 to 1327. He bore the same arms as his father. He married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV of France. (*See Capet Line.*) They were the parents of King Edward III.

EDWARD III, son of Edward II and Isabella of France, reigned as king of France and England from 1327 to 1377. He married Phillipa, daughter of William I of Hainault (*See Hainault Line.*) He bore the combined arms of England and France and was the first English king to bear a crest.

Line of Royal Descent

Ancient Counts of Provence

Arms: *D'or au chev. d'azur acc. de trois batons ecotes de gu.* (*Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gules.*)

The name Provence was given to one of the Southern provinces of ancient France and dates back to the first entrance of the Romans into Gaul in B. C. 125, when were founded the "Provincia Romana." Later, part of the section so called was added to other provinces, but the name Provence remained with the territory between the Dauphine, the Rhone, and Lanquedoc, the Alps and the Mediterranean. The Visigoths attacked it at the beginning of the fifth century, it was conquered by the Saracens at the beginning of the eighth century, and still later it came under Frankish rule. When Charlemagne's empire was divided (843) Provence fell to the lot of Lothaire I, from whom it passed to Emperor Louis II, who was also King of Italy. At his death (875) the province passed to Charles the Bald. The next ruler was his brother-in-law, Duke Boso. After the middle of the tenth century the Countship of Provence passed to William and Rouband (Rotbold) sons of Boso. A descendant of Rouband was Douce, who married Raimond Berenger III, son of Raimond Berenger II, of further mention.

Line of Royal Descent

Raimond Berenger II, of Barcelona, married Matilda Guiscard, daughter of Robert Guiscard.

Raimond Berenger III, died in 1130. He married Douce, heiress of Provence. (*See Berenger Line.*)

Raimond Berenger IV, of Barcelona, died in 1162. He married Petronilla, of Aragon.

Alfonso II, of Aragon, married Sancia, daughter of Alfonso VIII, of Castile.

Alfonso II, of Provence, 1196-1209.

Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence (1209-1245) married Beatrix, daughter of the Count of Savoy.

Eleanor, of Provence, married Henry III, of England. (*See Line of Royal Descent.*)

Line of Royal Descent

Ancient Counts of Hainault

Arms: *Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.*

Crest: *A concal hat barry per pale gules and argent counter-change, surmounted by cock plumes sable.*

Cry: *Haynault au noble comte.* (*Haynault to the noble count.*)

The medieval Countship of Hainault is now included in Belgium and France. It fell to Burgundy in 1433, and afterwards shared the fortunes of the Belgian Netherlands. The parts acquired by France in 1569 and 1678, are now included in the Department of the Nord.

Baldwin II, of Hainault, 1070-1126.

Baldwin III, of Hainault, 1126-1133.

Baldwin IV, of Hainault, 1133-1171; married Alice, surname unknown.

Baldwin V, of Hainault, and VIII, of Flanders, 1171-1195; married Margaret, surname unknown.

Baldwin IX, of Eastern Empire, 1195-1205; married Mary, daughter of Count of Champagne.

MARGARET, second daughter, held Hainault, from 1244 to 1272; married (1) Burchard, of Avesnes.

JOHN I, of Hainault, 1246-1257; married Adelaide, a descendant of the Counts of Holland and Namur.

JOHN II, of Holland and Hainault, 1257-1304.

WILLIAM I, of Hainault and Holland, 1304-1337. Under Count William III and his successor.

PHILLIPA, married King Edward III, of England. (*See Line of Royal Descent and Edward III Line.*)

ANCIENT COUNTS OF ANJOU

Arms: Per fess argent and gules, over all an escarbuncle knobbed and flory or.

ANJOU is the ancient name of a French territory, the political origin of which is traced to the old Gallic state of the Andes, on the lines of which was organized the Roman civitas of the Andecair. This afterwards came under the administration of the Franks, with the name first of Pagus, then of Comitatus, or Countship of Anjou. It occupied the greater part of what is now Maine et-Loire, and included much adjoining territory.

FULK THE GREAT, Count of Anjou, being stung with remorse for some wrong he had committed, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was scourged before the Holy Sepulchre with broom twigs, plants de-genet. Thereafter the family used the name Plantagenet.

FULK THE RED, died in 938.

FULK II, surnamed the Good, married Gerverga, surname unknown.

GEOFFREY I, received for gallant services a grant from King Robert of the offices of Sensechal of France. He married Adelais, of Vermandois, daughter of Robert, Count of Troyes.

Line of Royal Descent

Fulk III, surnamed "The Black", Count of Anjou.

Ermengard, daughter of Fulk III, married Geoffrey, Count of Gastinois (surname Ferole).

Fulk IV, son of Ermengard and Geoffrey, Count of Gastino is, succeeded as Count of Anjou.

Ermengard, daughter of Fulk IV, married (1) William, Duke of Aquitaine; and (2) Alan, Count of Bretaign.

Fulk V, son of Ermengard, became Count of Anjou. He married (1) Ermengard, daughter of Helias, Count of Maine.

Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, married, in 1127, Maud (some records say Matilda), daughter and heiress of Henry I. (*See Line of Royal Descent.*)

ANGOULEME

Arms: *D'azur a deux etoiles d'or, l'une sur l'autre.* (*Azure, two mullets in pale or.*)

ANGOULEME, a city of Southwestern France, is capital of the Department of Charente, formerly the old Province Angomois. The Countship of Angouleme was established in the ninth century, the most important of the early counts being William Taillefer.

WULGRIN, Count of Perigord and Angouleme, died in 886. He married Rogerlind, daughter of Bernard, Duke of Toulouse.

Aldwin, Count of Angouleme, died in 916, and was succeeded in the Countship of Angouleme by William Taillefer. (*See Taillefer Line.*)

Berenger

Line of Royal Descent

Berenger

Arms: *Or, a cross azure, over all a bend gules.*

After the middle of the tenth century the Countship of Provence passed to William and Rouband (Rotbold), sons of Boso. A descendant of Rouband, named Douce, married Raimond Berenger III. (*See Provence Line.*)

Line of Royal Descent

Ancient Royal Arms of France

Arms: *Azure, semee of fleurs-de-lis or.*

House of Capet

For nearly nine centuries the kings of France as well as many of the most powerful nobles of the country belonged to the family of Capet. There is some dispute as to the origin of the name, which was first applied to Hugh, King of the Franks, in 987. The real founder of the line, however, was Robert the Strong, who received from Charles the Bald, King of the Franks, the Countships of Anjou and Blois, and who is sometimes called Duke, because of his military authority in the district between the Seine and the Loire.

Robert The Strong, Count of Anjou and Blois, sometimes called Duke of Anjou and Blois.

Robert, son of Robert the Strong, and brother of Odo, who became King of the Western Franks in 888, was known as King Robert of France, or more accurately, King of the Franks. He was so crowned at Rheims, June 20, 922, but Charles III marched against him, and he was killed in a battle near Soissons, June 15, 923.

Hugh The Great, son of Robert I, became Duke of France and Burgundy, his domain extending from the

Loire to the frontiers of Picardy. He married Hedwiga, daughter of Henry I of Germany.

HUGH CAPET, son of Hugh the Great, was crowned King of the Franks at Rheims, in 987, and reigned to 996. The house of Capet continued to rule in France from 987 to 1328.

ROBERT II, son of Hugh Capet, was born in Orleans, and educated at Rheims. He married (1) Bertha, daughter of Conrad, King of Burgundy.

HENRY I, reigned from 1031 to 1060. He married Anne of Russia.

PHILIP I, reigned from 1060 to 1081. He married Berth, daughter of the Count of Holland.

LOUIS VI, reigned from 1081 to 1137. He married Adelaide, daughter of Humbert II, Count of Maurienne.

LOUIS VII, reigned from 1137 to 1180. He married (3) Alice, daughter of Theobald, Count of Champagne.

PHILIP II, reigned from 1180 to 1223. He married (1) Isabella, daughter of Count of Hainault.

LOUIS VIII, reigned from 1223 to 1226. He married Blanche, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile.

LOUIS IX, reigned from 1226 to 1270. He married Margaret, daughter of the Count of Provence.

PHILIP III, reigned from 1270 to 1285. He married (1) 1262, Isabella, daughter of James I, King of Arragon. He married (2) in 1274, Mary, daughter of Henry III, Duke of Brabant.

PHILIP IV, son of Philip III and Isabella, reigned from 1285 to 1314. He married Jeanne, heiress of Champagne and Navarre.

ISABELLA, married Edward II of England. (*See Edward III of England and Line of Royal Descent.*)

Aquitaine

Arms: *D'or a l'aigle de sin.; a la bord, d'azur semee de fleurs-de-lis du champ.* (*or, an eagle vert; a bordure azure semee of fleurs-de-lis of the field.*)

The name Aquitaine is probably a form of Ausetani, a lengthened form of Ausces, and is thus identified with the Gascony Basque and Wasconia. The boundaries of this province have varied considerably. During the reign of Caesar, Aquitaine consisted of the part of Gaul lying between the Pyrenees and the Garonne; but during the time of the Roman Emperor, Augustus, it included the whole of Gaul south and west of the Loire and the Allier. For a time the Visigoths dominated it, but the Frankish Clovis took possession in 507. In 781, Charlemagne gave the kingdom of Aquitaine to his young son Louis. He, in turn, bequeathed it to his son Pepin. Prior to 845 the title Duke of Aquitaine was revived, and in 893 King Charles III ordered that Count Rainulf II, who then held Aquitaine, should be poisoned, after which the king bestowed the duchy upon William the Pious, Count of Auvergne, founder of the Abbey of Cluny. In 918, he was succeeded by his nephew, Count William II. There followed a long line of dukes, among whom William IV fought against

Hugh Capet, King of France; William VI added Gascony; and William IX won fame as a crusader and Troubadour.

WILLIAM X, who died in 1137, had a daughter Eleanor, who married (1) Louis VII, King of France, from whom she was divorced. She married (2), in 1152, Henry II, of England. (*See Line of Royal Descent.*)

Line of Royal Descent

Ancient Counts of Flanders

Arms: *Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.*

Crest: *Between a pair of wings or, the lion affrontee sejant.*

Motto: *Vlaandeeren den leeuw.* (*Flanders to the lion*).

The territory known as Flanders (derived from the Flemish Vlaanderen) was originally only the city of Bruges and the immediate neighborhood thereof; but in the eighth and ninth centuries its boundaries were extended to include the whole of the Coast region from Calais to the Scheldt. In the Middle Ages occurred a division of the territory into two parts, one having Ghent as capital, the other, Bruges.

Ancient Flanders comprised not only the provinces now known as East and West Flanders, but also the Dutch Province of Zeeland, and a considerable district in Northwestern France. During the reign of Caesar, it was inhabited by Celtic tribes, but was repeatedly overrun by German invaders, who finally dominated the country. Upon the breaking up of the Carolingian empire, Flanders was awarded, by the treaty of Verdun, to the West

Frankish Monarchy (France) being the only one of the provinces of the territory to be so apportioned.

BALDWIN I, Count of Flanders (858) the first ruler of Flanders whom history mentions, was known as Baldwin Bras-de-fer (Iron Man). He was a brave and daring soldier of Charles the Bald, whose daughter, Judith, he secretly married, fleeing with her to Lorraine. Charles was, at first, very angry, but later he became reconciled with the situation, and made Baldwin margrave of Flanders, which country he held as a hereditary fief. The Norsemen were, at this time, devastating the coast lands, and Baldwin was assigned to the defense of this outlying borderland of the Frankish Dominion. He was the first of a line of rulers who, early in the tenth century, exchanged the title of margrave for that of count.

BALDWIN II, COUNT OF FLANDERS, son of Baldwin I and Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, followed his father's policy of defense of the country against the Norsemen, and was a participant in the struggles in Lorraine between the Emperor Otto I and Hugh Capet. He married Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, and on his death, in 918, his possessions were divided between his two sons.

ARNULF I, son of Baldwin II and Aelfthryth, inherited,

after the death of Adophus, the whole of his father's possessions.

BALDWIN III, son of Arnulf I, died in 962, when the countship reverted to his father for a short time and then passed to the son of Baldwin III.

ARNULF II, son of Baldwin III, held the countship from 965 to 988, when the title passed to his son, Baldwin IV.

BALDWIN IV, son of Arnulf II, called Barbatus, was Count of Flanders from 998 to 1036. He fought successfully, both against the Capetian King of France and the Emperor, Henry II, from the latter of whom he received the Valenciennes in fief, the burgraveship of Ghent, and the land of Waes and Zeeland. The Count of Flanders thus became a feudatory of the Empire as well as of the French Crown.

BALDWIN V, son of Baldwin IV, reigned from 1036 to 1067. By his war activities and alliances with other powers he greatly extended the power and scope of his empire. The Emperor Henry IV granted him the territory between the Scheldt and the Dender as an imperial fief, and also the margraviate of Antwerp. He married Adela, daughter of Robert of France. (*See Capet Line.*)

Line of Royal Descent

Ancient Arms of Castile

Arms: *Gules, a tower triple towered or.*

Crest: *The tower.*

The name Castile is said to be derived from the numerous frontier forts (castillos) erected in the Middle Ages as defences against the Moors. Castile, originally only a small county in the north, was transformed, at the time of the re-conquest of Spain from the Moors, into an independent monarchy. When Ferdinand I of Castile (1035-1065) married Sancha (Sancia), widow and heiress of the last king of Leon, he was able to unite that country with Castile, placing the capital at Burgos. The arms described herewith are the ancient royal arms of Castile.

Ferdinand I, married Sancha, heiress of Leon. They had a son Alphonso, of whom further.

Alfonso VI, son of Ferdinand I and Sancha, reigned in Castile from 1065 to 1109. He married Constance, daughter of Robert, Duke of Burgundy.

Urraca, daughter of Alphonso VI and Constance, married Alfonso I of Aragon and VII of Castile and Leon.

Line of Royal Descent

Alfonso VIII, son of Alfonso I of Aragon and VII of Castile and Leon, and of Urraca, reigned in Castile from 1126 to 1157. He married Berengaria, daughter of Raymond of Barcelona.

Ferdinand II, son of Alfonso VIII and Berengaria, reigned from 1157 to 1188. He married Urraca, daughter of Alfonso I, of Portugal. (*See Portugal Line.*)

Alfonso IX, son of Ferdinand II and Urraca of Portugal reigned in Castile from 1188 to 1230. He married Berengaria, surname unknown.

Ferdinand III, of Castile, son of Alfonso IX and Berengaria, reigned from 1230 to 1253. He married (2) Joanna, daughter of Count of Aumale and Ponthieu.

Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile, and Joanna, married King Edward I of England. (*See Line of Royal Descent.*)

Line of Royal Descent

Ancient Royal Arms of Portugal

Arms: *Argent, five inescutcheons azure, one, three and one, each charged with five plates, two, one and two, a bordure gules charged with seven towers or, doors and windows azure.*

Crest: *A dragon issuant, wings displayed or.*

Helmet: *Affronte or, crowned of the same.*

Supporters: *Two winged dragons vert, each holding a banneret; the dexter argent, charged with the five inescutcheons of the arms, the sinister gules, with seven towers or, two, two two and one, doors and windows azure.*

The birth of Portugal as a separate state came about at the time of the Christian re-conquest of Spain from the Moors. Count Henry of Burgundy, a courageous warrior, was one of the Crusaders who came to Spain, towards the close of the Eleventh Century to aid in driving out the Moors. He married Theresa, natural daughter of Alfonso VI, and the County of Portugal was part of her dowry. His line hereinafter follows:

Line of Royal Descent

Robert, King of the Franks or of France.

Robert, Duke of Burgundy, son of Robert, King of France.

Henry, died in 1066; married Sibylla.

Henry, count of Burgundy and later of Portugal, son of Henry and Sibylla, held the countship from 1093 to 1112. He married, in 1095, Theresa, daughter of Alfonso VI of Castile, who was also king of Leon.

Alfonso I, of Portugal, son of Henry, Count of Portugal and Theresa, was born in 1112, and died in 1185. He became King of Portugal in 1139. He married Matilda, daughter of Amedus of Maurienne.

Urraca, daughter of Alfonso I and Matilda, married Ferdinand II of Castile. (*See Castile Line.*)

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